

# HANDBOOK OF RUSSIAN

VOLUME I



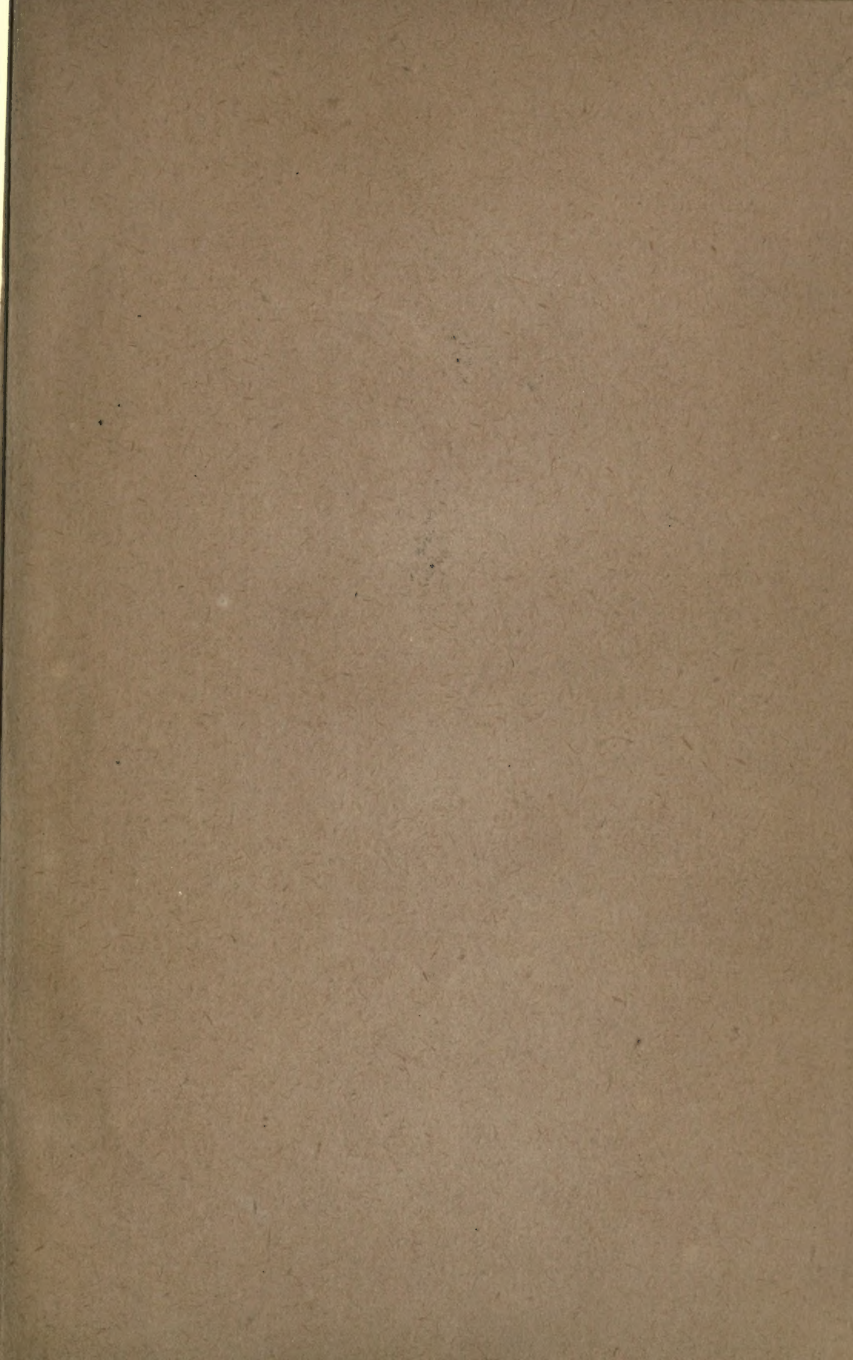
MICHAEL V. TROFIMOV

AND

JAMES P. SCOTT











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# HANDBOOK OF RUSSIAN

BY

MICHAEL V. TROFIMOV

AND

JAMES P. SCOTT

VOLUME I

INTRODUCTION, PHONOLOGY, AND  
ELEMENTARY MORPHOLOGY

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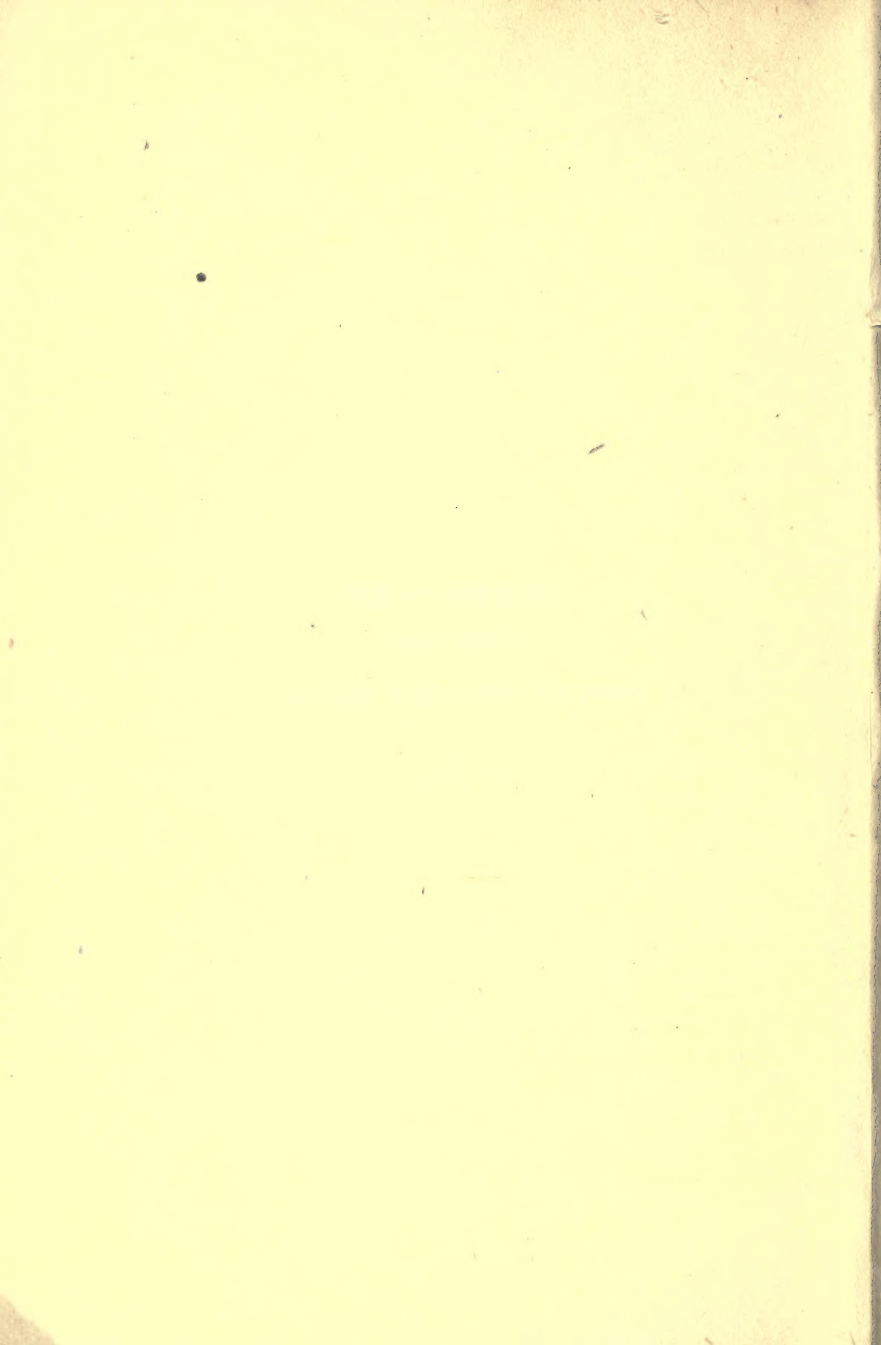
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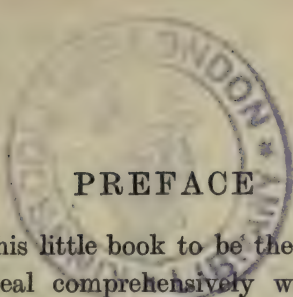
DEDICATED TO THE

'SOGLASIE'

BETWEEN TWO GREAT PEOPLES







## PREFACE

WE believe this little book to be the first attempt in English to deal comprehensively with the Russian sound-system ; for the paper by the late Dr. Henry Sweet,<sup>1</sup> valuable as it is, is admittedly 'a very inadequate study of an exceptionally difficult sound-system,' and is unfortunately burdened by the adoption of the so-called Visible Speech, an unwieldy transcription now little used or understood.

There is at present a crying need for such a work as this, and we trust that students of Russian, particularly those of the younger generation, will find it interesting and useful.

*All* the statements made in the following pages are not necessarily 'final,' and we shall doubtless in any further restatement make many changes and additions ; but the times call for a tentative work such as this is, and we give it with our whole heart.

The phonetic script used in the volume was the subject of prolonged and careful consideration by the authors, and it is hoped that 'general' students as well as those specially trained in phonetics will be

<sup>1</sup> *Collected Papers of Henry Sweet*, ed. H. C. Wyld. Clarendon Press, 1913.

attracted by it. Most of the characters are quite familiar Roman ones, some, such as those denoting 'jotated' consonants, are 'original' adaptations of Roman letters, one or two are Greek, while š, ž, etc., are already used by those Slavonic peoples who no longer use the Cyrillic alphabet. Russian phoneticians favour most of the signs used in our volume.

Part III. contains material dealing with the general structure of the Russian language, and should be helpful to students making their first steps in the language. It also anticipates Vol. II., which, if it ever see the light, will be a descriptive Grammar, illuminated by suitable texts.

Thanks are due to the Publishers for their setting of the book, and their care and patience in producing special types for the phonetic script.

M. V. T.

J. P. S.

*September* 1917.



## FOREWORD

BY

Professor H. A. STRONG

STUDENTS of Russian in this country have hitherto felt themselves at a disadvantage, in the first place, owing to the lack of a good and complete dictionary of the Russian language, and, in the second place, to the lack of a book in which the contemporary pronunciation of Russian is phonetically represented by a competent authority. I am pleased to hear that the first-named need will be shortly supplied from Cambridge University, and I venture to hope that in the forthcoming dictionary the compilers may consider the advantage which would accrue to classical scholars if words occurring in Greek and Latin cognate to Slavic roots could be mentioned, as well as the derivation of the more ordinary Russian words. The second demand has been satisfactorily fulfilled by the present volume, which it is hoped will meet the needs of Russian students, and should be mastered by every teacher of Russian.

The work should be particularly welcome at the present time, when the conviction is spreading that it

is desirable that the teachers of foreign languages in Britain should be, wherever possible, Englishmen : in cases where the British teacher has not found it possible to reside in Russia a sound knowledge of the phonetics of Russian is of course indispensable. The ordinary so-called phonetic pronunciations attached to Russian manuals and grammars may be useful enough for the ordinary necessities of travel, but cannot pretend to the exactness which can be obtained by a mastery of the phonetics of a language as laid down by a competent authority. Of course, even the most carefully compiled system of phonetics cannot pretend to the accuracy of an exact science, for it is obvious that no two persons even of an identical linguistic area speak identically ; but it is certainly true that a knowledge of phonetics is the only way to make learners of a foreign language appreciate the fact that almost every sound represented by its letter-symbol possesses a value differing in however slight a degree from other languages : and these slight differences are precisely what constitute the difference between what we call a good and a bad accent.

It is to be hoped that after this unhappy war, in which our ignorance of foreign languages has prevented our due understanding of the feelings of our allies and of our enemies alike, this ignorance will be remedied after the grim warning which we have received. It is to be hoped that many learners will find leisure to study the phonetics of the special language which

they are learning ; but in any case it is certain that their teachers will find such knowledge indispensable. Of course, if teachers and pupils alike possess a knowledge of phonetics, a language can be learnt much more easily and with more exactitude. This work is also valuable as constituting a register of the current pronunciation of Russian in our own time. Would that we had a similar register of the language uttered by Homer, Virgil, Chaucer, Shakespeare, and of other great men of all ages !

May this little work then be welcomed by all teachers and learners of Russian, and may it succeed in convincing those who have exerted themselves to master this system of Russian phonetics, that the knowledge they have gained will be invaluable to them when applied to the study of any given language.

H. A. STRONG.

FARNHAM COMMON,  
SLOUGH.



## ABBREVIATIONS

< signifies . . . becomes . . .

> „ . . . is derived from . . .

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# HANDBOOK OF RUSSIAN

## PART I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. CLASSIFICATION OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES.

Russian belongs to the Slavonic family of languages. This family is generally divided into three branches:—

(I.) *The Eastern*, represented by Russian; (II.) *The Southern*, including Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, and Slovenian; and (III.) *The Western*, which consists of Bohemian or Chekh, Slovakian, Polish, and Sorbian.

#### 2. PRA-SLAVONIC.

These languages are derived from a parent Slavonic which we may call Pra-slavonic <sup>1</sup> (*i.e.* First, or Oldest, or 'Ancestor' Slavonic), and which no longer survives. All living or dead Slavonic languages and dialects are held to be descended from this parent stem. The oldest form of any branch of Slavonic extant is preserved in a small number of religious documents written approximately between the end of the tenth and the middle of the twelfth century. This language is known as Old Bulgarian. It is also sometimes called Old Slavonic or Old Church Slavonic—the word

<sup>1</sup> Russ. праславянскій [præslavjānski].



'Old' in the latter name being used to distinguish it from the language of modern Church books.

### 3. THE IMPORTANCE OF OLD SLAVONIC.

Because the Old Bulgarian dialect was the first to be employed as a vehicle for writing, and because it preserves the most ancient form of Slavonic we know, it is usual to quote it for philological purposes, side by side with the reconstructed Pra-slavonic form. This Old Slavonic may be looked upon as the eldest sister in the large Slavonic family of languages.

After its introduction into Russia in the train of Christianity in the tenth century, this Old Slavonic became among the Russian Slavs the vehicle of their literature, and it held much the same position in Russia as mediæval Latin did in the West of Europe. The two more or less distinct sources from which the written and spoken dialects of Russian have sprung must always be reckoned with in treating of the sounds and forms of Modern Russian.

### 4. NEW CHURCH SLAVONIC.

As a written language Old Slavonic had a twofold development in Russia. It was introduced mainly and primarily for religious instruction and for ecclesiastical books, and as the language of Church and clergy it is marked throughout its history by faithful adherence to the original, and its strong resistance to the influences of the living speech. Church Slavonic is a direct descendant of Old Slavonic, and in its later stages it is called New Church Slavonic.

## 5. LITERARY RUSSIAN.

Besides its use for Church purposes, Old Slavonic was for a while the language of ordinary speech and the vehicle of literary expression for the educated Russian community of the period, and early acquired marked Russian peculiarities by succumbing to the influences of spoken Russian. This language may be called Literary Russian proper. As education and knowledge spread it was used for putting into writing the thoughts and emotions agitating the national mind and imagination. The introduction of forms of actual speech used by the educated Russian society of the day received a particularly strong impulse from the reforms of Peter the Great, who turned the wheel of history with all the force of a giant, and started the Russian nation once and for ever on the great high road of European development. The national awakening of Russia produced a school of writers who breathed fresh vitality into the language of literature. The greatest master of Russian letters of the period was Michael Lomonosov (1711-1765), 'the father of Russian literature.' In Pushkin's appreciation of him, Lomonosov 'established the rules and discovered the true sources of the national language.' These sources were found by Lomonosov in the living speech of the Russian people, and the rights of the spoken language were finally established in literature by the works of the famous historian, N. M. Karamzin (1766-1826). The next generation produced Pushkin and Gogol, who opened the modern period of Russian literature by writing in the national language and on national subjects.

## 6. RELATION OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES AT THE PRESENT DAY.

In the early stages of their development the various Slavonic dialects were so similar to each other that a Russian could easily understand the speech of a Bulgarian, a Pole, or a Serb. After a long period of historic growth and development, these dialects have so far diverged that a member of one of these communities is at the present day hardly intelligible to a member of another. In spite of this, the resemblances and similarities in the forms of words and in vocabulary are so extensive and unmistakable that a knowledge of one of these cognate languages may serve as a key to the rest.

## 7. CHIEF DIALECTS OF RUSSIAN.

During its earliest period the Russian language was divided into several dialects. The differences between these old dialect groups were naturally not very marked and did not interfere with the homogeneity of Russian, which as a whole underwent a series of common changes.

The modern descendants of the old dialect speakers are, roughly, the same as the three great branches of the Russian people—Great Russians, White Russians, and Little Russians. The *Great Russian* dialect is spoken at present by almost two-thirds of the Russian population of the Empire. It predominates in Northern and Central Russia, and in Siberia. The *White Russian* dialect covers the smallest area of all the Russian dialects. It prevails in the four Western provinces of Russia, namely, in Mogilev, Minsk, Vilno, and Vitebsk. The *Little Russian* (26·6 per cent. of the population)



dialect predominates in eight southern governments of Russia, the largest proportion living in the government of Poltava (93 per cent.). As the *White Russian* dialect is closest to the *Great Russian*, it is possible to include them both under the term *North Russian*. The *Little Russian* dialect may then be called *South Russian*.

### 8. MODERN LITERARY RUSSIAN.

The term 'Russian Language' in its modern sense has a double significance. On the one hand, it is used to include all the various Russian dialects spoken throughout the country at the present time; on the other hand, it is applied in a narrower sense to the language used in literature, *i.e.* the language of the best educated Russian speakers of to-day. This 'Literary' Russian sprang from the Moscow dialect which took the lead owing to the dominant political and intellectual position of Moscow following the establishment of the Moscow State. Originally the small country residence of a Russian prince, Moscow was for centuries afterwards the national centre of the Great Russian race, which cultivated the language and enriched it until it became a powerful and flexible instrument of expression, full of robust and subtle vitality. Having gained currency as the standard of written and spoken Russian, the Moscow language underwent important changes with the transference of the Russian capital to Petrograd. It was enriched by fresh elements from the local dialects and literatures, and from this root sprang up

a later form of Standard Russian which is steadily gaining ground among educated Russians all over the country. Present-day Standard Russian may be described as a 'language in the making,' being gradually evolved by the agency of all the Russian-speaking nationalities in their political, social, and literary intercourse.

### 9. SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF RUSSIAN.

The Russian language, together with its sister languages of the Slavonic group, belongs to the Indo-European or Arian family of languages. From a morphological point of view Russian is a highly inflexional language, *i.e.* relationships between things are indicated in Russian by various modifications of noun-forms, and in this respect Russian resembles Latin and Greek. The forms of the Russian verb show the various characteristics of the different actions; their development or duration, or completeness, as well as their relationships in point of time. The so-called 'Aspects' of the verb, too, are a marked peculiarity of Russian.

In its sounds, forms, and vocabulary, Russian differs materially from the 'Germanic' and Celtic families. Its closest relation is the Baltic branch of languages. Because Russian is widely different in every respect from the European languages which are generally studied in this country, its mastery is found difficult by learners, who fail to trace analogies between or common grammatical and phonetic phenomena (such as sounds, roots and inflexions) in the languages they already know and their new language, Russian.

respectively, according to the numbers, 8 (O.S. осмь ; M.R. восемь) or 10 (десять) which they represent in the Church alphabet. In the Old Slavonic documents they were often used indifferently, but to-day 'i десятири́чное' which is also called 'i съ то́чкой' (i.e. 'i with a dot'), is written only before vowels<sup>1</sup> and the 'consonant' й (which is called 'й кр́аткое,' i.e. 'i short'). It is also used in the solitary case of миръ (and its derivatives), 'world, universe,' to distinguish this word from миръ, 'peace, quietude.'

#### 14. TABLE OF THE ALPHABET.

The Russian alphabet consists of thirty-six characters arranged in the following order :—

| Printed. | Written.   | Name.          | Phonetic Transcription. <sup>2</sup> |
|----------|------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| А а      | <i>А а</i> | а              | а                                    |
| Б б      | <i>Б б</i> | бе             | б                                    |
| В в      | <i>В в</i> | ве             | в                                    |
| Г г      | <i>Г г</i> | ге             | г                                    |
| Д д      | <i>Д д</i> | де             | д                                    |
| Е е      | <i>Е е</i> | е              | je                                   |
| Ж ж      | <i>Ж ж</i> | же             | ž                                    |
| З з      | <i>З з</i> | зе             | z                                    |
| И и      | <i>И и</i> | и осьмири́чное | i                                    |

<sup>1</sup> Except in compound words, e.g. шестигóльный, 'hexagonal.'

<sup>2</sup> See Part II. Phonology for exact transcription of the different sounds.

| Printed.         | Written. | Name.                                 | Phonetic<br>Transcription. |
|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| І і              | Ї і      | { і десятирі́чное, or<br>і съ то́чкой | і                          |
| Й й <sup>1</sup> | Ѣ ѣ      | й крáткое                             | і                          |
| К к              | К к      | ка                                    | k                          |
| Л л              | Л л      | э́ль                                  | l                          |
| М м              | М м      | э́мь                                  | m                          |
| Н н              | Н н      | э́нь                                  | n                          |
| О о              | О о      | о                                     | o                          |
| П п              | П п      | пе                                    | p                          |
| Р р              | Р р      | э́рь                                  | r                          |
| С с              | С с      | э́сь                                  | s                          |
| Т т              | Т т      | те                                    | t                          |
| У у              | У у      | у                                     | u                          |
| Ф ф              | Ф ф      | э́фь                                  | f                          |
| Х х              | Х х      | ха                                    | x                          |
| Ц ц              | Ц ц      | це                                    | t͡s                        |
| Ч ч              | Ч ч      | че                                    | t͡ʃ                        |
| Ш ш              | Ш ш      | ша                                    | ʃ                          |

<sup>1</sup> Й is used to represent the non-syllabic element of diphthongs, e.g. ай, ой, ей.



| Printed.           | Written. | Name.   | Phonetic Transcription. |
|--------------------|----------|---|-------------------------|
| Щ щ                | Щ щ      | ща  | šťš                     |
| — Ѣ <sup>1</sup>   | ѣ        | { еръ, or <i>твёр-</i><br><i>дый знакъ,</i><br>'hard mark.' | —                       |
| — ы                | ѣ        | еры   | ĩ                       |
| — Ъ <sup>1</sup>   | ѣ        | { еръ, or <i>мягкій</i><br><i>знакъ,</i> 'soft mark.'       | —                       |
| Ѣ Ѣ <sup>2</sup>   | Ѣ Ѣ      | ять   | jě                      |
| Э э <sup>3</sup>   | Э Э      | { е <i>оборѣтное,</i><br>'e reversed.'                      | ě                       |
| Ю ю                | Ю ю      | ю   | ju                      |
| Я я                | Я я      | я   | ja                      |
| Ө ө                | Ө ө      | ѣта (Gr. <i>ѣ</i> )   | f                       |
| — (ѵ) <sup>4</sup> | ѵ        | ѣжица (Gr. <i>ѵ</i> )                                       | i                       |

<sup>1</sup> In Old Slavonic the characters Ѣ and ѣ represented the sounds \*j and \*i respectively. In Modern Russian the above symbols have no phonetic value, but are useful to show whether the preceding consonant is Normal or Jotated (see below, Section 21).

<sup>2</sup> The letter Ѣ has the same phonetic value as e, but it is used to distinguish certain roots and grammatical endings.

<sup>3</sup> The letter ѣ is generally used in words of foreign origin, e.g. ѣюдь, Fr. *étude*.

<sup>4</sup> This letter is now only found in the word мѣро (Gr. *μύρον*), 'perfume.'

\* The star signifies hypothetical or reconstructed forms.

## PART II

### PHONOLOGY

#### 15. VOICED AND VOICELESS SOUNDS.

In the production of speech sounds the air-stream is driven from the lungs through the glottis. The glottis contains two membranes known as the vocal chords. When these are stretched across the glottis, the air-stream forces its way through, making a buzzing sound. This buzzing sound is called Voice, and any speech sounds which are produced while the vocal chords are vibrating are called Voiced sounds. If the vocal chords lie back on the sides of the glottis, the air-stream is not impeded by them, and there is no vibration. Speech sounds produced without accompanying vibration of the vocal chords are called Voiceless or Breath sounds.

Voiced sounds are contained in the English words : 'size' (z), 'five' (v), and in Russian зубъ (з), [zup], 'tooth' ; вы (в), [v<sup>w</sup>i], 'you.'

Voiceless or Breath sounds are met with in English 'fire' (f), 'seen' (s) ; and in Russian фунтъ (ф), [funt], 'pound' ; стулъ (с), [stul], 'chair.' Vowels are generally voiced, but they may be in certain exceptional cases unvoiced.

#### 16. CONSONANTS (STOP AND OPEN) AND VOWELS.

When the air-stream enters the mouth passage it is momentarily arrested in the production of some

sounds: *k*, *t*, and *p* in English 'kite,' 'talk,' and 'park' are examples of such sounds. Russian какъ (*к*), [*kak*], 'how'; тамъ (*т*), [*tam*], 'there'; and полъ (*п*), [*pol*], 'floor,' contain them.

In the production of another set of sounds the air-stream meets with resistance in its passage through the mouth. Such sounds are met with in English 'sink' (*s*), 'form' (*f*); and in the Russian столъ (*с*), [*stol*], 'table'; фракъ (*ф*), [*frak*], 'dress-coat.'

In the production of yet a third set the air-stream is merely modified or moulded by the tongue and the roof of the mouth. In this set are included such sounds as *oo*, *a*, *ee* in the English words 'boot,' 'father,' 'meet'; and *a*, *y*, *и* in the Russian words да, [*da*], 'yes'; умъ, [*um*], 'mind'; ива, [*ivə*], 'willow.'

The sounds contained in the first series, *k*, *t*, *p*, etc., are called Stops or Stop consonants, because there is a temporary stoppage of the breath.

The sounds in the second series, *s*, *f*, etc., are called Open consonants, because the air-stream is never quite stopped, though there is a distinct friction felt in its passage. When the air-stream passes freely, without stoppage or friction, vowel sounds are produced.

## 17. NASALITY.

In the formation of some sounds such as *m* and *n* in English, and *м* and *н* in Russian, the air-stream passes through the nose as well as the mouth. These are called Nasal consonants. Vowels may be nasalised as well as consonants.

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## 18. CONSONANTS—PLACE OF FORMATION.

All the Russian consonants are produced in the mouth, either by contact between the tongue and the roof of the mouth, or by contact between lip and teeth, or between lip and lip. In order to indicate the production of sounds we may divide the roof into the following areas: (1) the Soft Palate at the back; (2) the Arch or Hard Palate; (3) the Ridge, behind the upper teeth; and (4) the Upper Gums. Similarly, the tongue may be divided into areas. We have (1) the Back portion; (2) the Back-Outer portion, further forward; (3) the Middle (of which the front part is called the Front); (4) the Blade, *i.e.* the upper surface of the tongue immediately behind the point; and (5) the Point, containing the Tip (see diagram).

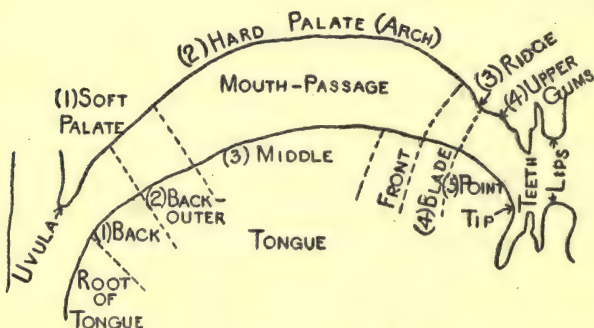


DIAGRAM OF ROOF OF MOUTH  
AND SURFACE OF TONGUE.

The adjacent parts of the tongue and roof of the mouth usually come in contact during the formation of Stops or Open sounds, *i.e.* the Back and Back-Outer portions of the tongue come in contact with the Soft

Palate; the Middle of the tongue comes in contact with the Arch, and so on.

## 19. BACK CONSONANTS.

These are formed by contact (stop or open) between the back of the tongue and the soft palate. They are in Russian :—

**к, [k],** a Back-Voiceless-Stop, formed between the back part of the tongue and the back part of the soft palate. The contact between these parts is complete, so that the air-stream has to force its way through in the form of an explosion. The vocal chords are not set in motion during its production. The sound is met with in Russian **кто** (к), [kto], 'who'; **куда** (к), [kudá], 'where'; **котъ** (к), [kot], 'cat.' The corresponding English sound is represented by *c* in 'calf' and 'cupboard'; and by *k* in 'kite.'

**г, [g],** a Back-Voiced-Stop, formed in the same place as *k*, but accompanied by vibration of the vocal chords. The following Russian words contain this sound : **глазъ** (г), [glas], 'eye'; **громъ** (г), [grom], 'thunder'; **рыба** (г), [gubá], 'lip.' The corresponding English sound is *g* in 'go' and in 'gunpowder.'

**х, [x],** a Back-Voiceless-Open, formed in the same place as the above. The air-stream is, however, not completely stopped, but continues with an audible friction. There is no vibration of the vocal chords during its production. The following Russian words contain the sound : **хвостъ** (х), [xvost],

'tail'; хлѣбъ (x), [x]ɛp], 'bread'; храмъ (x), [xram], 'temple.' There is no sound like it in English. It is, however, heard in the Scots pronunciation of 'loch,' [lox], 'lake,' and in Irish 'lough,' [ləx], also meaning 'lake.'

—, [ɣ], a Back-Voiced-Open. This is the voiced equivalent of [x]. There is no separate character in Russian to represent this sound, which occurs in only a few Old Slavonic words, *e.g.* благо, [bláɣə], 'welfare'; Господь, [ɣaspótʲ], 'God'; and in some pronunciations of certain words, such as когда, [kaɣdá], 'when'; тогда, [taɣdá], 'then,' etc., where [g] becomes [ɣ] because of a desire for distinctness. There is no English sound like it, and it is always represented in Russian by г.

л, [l], a Back-Voiced-Side consonant. The contact place is the same as in the above sounds. During its isolated production the tip of the tongue generally rests against the roots of the upper teeth and the upper gums, exactly in the same way as in ordinary Russian л [d], though the sound is produced by the air-stream passing over both sides of the *back* part of the tongue, the vocal chords vibrating the while. This sound is contained in Russian лобъ, [lop], 'forehead'; лукъ, [luk], 'onion'; волъ, [vol] 'ox.'

The same sound may be heard in English from the mouths of some speakers in the



words 'ale,' 'heal,' 'well.' Though it is gradually spreading, the tendency to pronounce *l* in this way is by no means universal in the English language, and it is generally heard only at the ends of words or syllables.

## 20. BACK-OUTER CONSONANTS.

These are the so-called 'palatalised' (*i.e.* jotated) varieties of the above sounds *k*, *g*, *x*, *γ*.<sup>1</sup> There are no separate characters for them in Russian, and they can only be recognised in writing by the fact that they precede the vowel sounds written и, i, e, ё, я, ю, and the 'jotation' index, or 'soft mark,' ъ. These sounds are produced by contact, complete or partial, between the back-outer part of the tongue and the front edge of the soft palate. Notice that during their production the tongue is arched in the centre toward the hard palate. We may write the series phonetically: [k̟], [g̟], [x̟], [γ̟]. Russian examples are: руки, [rúki], 'hands'; сапоги, [səpəgí], 'boots'; мухи, [múxi], 'flies'; убои́й, [ubóyi(j)], 'miserable.' The nearest English sounds are heard in 'keen' (*k*), and 'guest' (*g*). These are Stops. There are no similar Open sounds. The Russian Stops are, however, further advanced than the similar English ones. It should be noticed that the Jotated consonants have a higher pitch than the Normal ones, because the resonance chamber is narrower. This is due to the arching of the tongue.

## 21. JOTATION OR INFLUENCE OF 'JOT.'<sup>2</sup>

The above remark about 'jotated' consonants brings us to a very important and interesting feature of

<sup>1</sup> For 'jotated' л [l] see below, Section 25. <sup>2</sup> Pronounced 'yot' [jot].

the Russian sound system. This is the influence of 'jot,' the consonant known as *y* in the English words 'you,' 'year,' 'yet' (cf. Russian *ю*тъ; Greek *îwta*). The sound is never written in Russian. Its past or present existence is merely 'indicated' by the letters и, i, e, ѣ, я, ю, ъ (cf. Section 20).

When и (i), e, ѣ, я, ю are initial, or when they follow another vowel or ъ, or ъ, they are equivalent to jot + и, or jot + i [ji]<sup>1</sup>; jot + e [jɛ], or [je], or [jo]; jot + ѣ [jɛ], or [je]; jot + а [ja]; jot + у [ju].

In *every other case* they indicate that the preceding consonant sound is 'jotated.' Every consonant except ш [š], ж [ž], ч [tʃ],<sup>2</sup> щ [ʃʃ],<sup>2</sup> ц [tʃ],<sup>2</sup> has a corresponding 'jotated' variety, and there are therefore two parallel series of consonants in Russian, Normal and Jotated (see table below, Section 33).

The explanation of the influence of 'jot' is a historical linguistic subject, and it is not proposed to deal with it in this volume, except in cases where the explanation is easily understood, and can be pointed out in a few words. Moreover, its influence is different with different consonants, and it is best to point out this influence whilst dealing with the sounds in question. This much, however, may be said, that when in historic Russian 'jot' had influenced the consonant which it followed, it disappeared as a separate sound.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Initial 'jot' in [ji] is very weak, and is generally dropped (Section 58).

<sup>2</sup> These are really consonant groups (see Section 34).

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps we ought to add that [i], the High-Front-Tense vowel, may also be included under the term 'jot,' as there is often very little difference between this vowel when it is very *tense* and 'jot' [j] when it is not very *strong* (see Sections 48 and 58).

The influence of 'jot' on Back consonants is shown by the fact that they are brought forward to the back-outer position. Consonants formed in other parts of the mouth are influenced in different ways, and these will be dealt with as occasion serves, though the results are collected in Section 33.

## 22. RIDGE CONSONANTS.

There are three sets of Ridge consonants: (1) the Hind-Ridge-Front; (2) the Ridge-Blade; (3) the Fore-Ridge-Blade. These are Stops or Open sounds made by contact, complete or partial (1) between the front of the tongue and the hind (back) edge of the ridge; (2) between the blade of the tongue and the edge of the ridge; and (3) between the blade of the tongue and the fore (front) edge of the ridge.

## 23. HIND-RIDGE-FRONT CONSONANT.

There is only one sound in this series, the famous 'jot.' It is produced by the front of the tongue coming in contact with the hind part of the ridge, or, in other words, with the front edge of the hard palate (or arch).

— [j], is a Hind-Ridge-Front-Voiced-Open sound. It is never written as a separate sound, though in a few loan words it is represented by *i*, *e.g.* *ioтъ*, Greek *iōτα*, English *jot*; *iodъ*, 'iodine.' Here, however, it is often simply a weak vowel.

'Jot' occurs in Modern Russian: (1) initially before vowels; (2) medially after

vowels, or ъ or ѣ. Moreover, it is then always amalgamated in writing with the vowel sounds next following, thus :

ю = jot + [u] = [ju].      и, i = jot + [i] = [ji].<sup>1</sup>  
 я = jot + [a] = [ja].      е, ѣ = jot + [ε, e] = [jε, je].  
 ё<sup>2</sup> = jot + [o] = [jo].

Russian examples :

юбка, [júpkə], skirt.  
 ядъ, [jat], poison.  
 ежъ<sup>1</sup>, [još], hedgehog.  
 ихъ, [jix], gen.-acc. pl. of онѣ, *m. and n.*,  
     онѣ, *f.*, 'they.'  
 ель, [jel], fir-tree.  
 ѣду, [jédu], I go.  
 чья (*f.*), [tšja], 'whose.'  
 съёмка,<sup>1</sup> [sjómkə], surveying.  
 рьяный, [rjánəj], zealous.  
 моя (*f.*), [majá], my, mine.  
 пью, [pjju], I drink.

The sound occurs in English 'you,' 'yard,' 'yoke,' 'yeast,' 'yell,' 'yam.'

## 24. RIDGE-BLADE CONSONANTS.

This set of sounds is made by contact between the edge of the ridge and the blade (including the point) of the tongue. There are only two of them in Russian, both of them Open consonants :

ш, [š], is a Ridge-Blade-Voiceless-Open hiss. In this sound the air-stream passes between the

<sup>1</sup> See p. 18, n. 1.

<sup>2</sup> See below, Sections 58 and 60.



blade of the tongue and the ridge above into the cavity behind the upper teeth. The tongue is 'bunched' up against the ridge, and the air is forced against the upper teeth, hence the 'hiss.'

Russian words containing the sound are : шумъ, [šum], 'noise' ; шуба, [šúbə], 'fur coat' ; шляпа, [šlápə], 'hat.'

English words : 'short' (sh), 'shire,' 'sheep,' 'fish,' 'nesh,' 'fisherman,' 'fisure' (ss).

ж, [ž], is the corresponding Ridge-Blade-Voiced-Open buzz.

Russian words containing the sound : жена, [žená], 'wife' ; ждать, [ždatʲ], 'to wait' ; жажда [žáždə], 'thirst.'

English words : 'pleasure' (s), 'treasure.' The sound occurs chiefly in loan words from the French. These two sounds are *not* 'jotated,' for the simple reason that they are already practically in the 'jot' position.

## 25. FORE-RIDGE-BLADE CONSONANTS.

In the production of these sounds the blade of the tongue comes in contact with the front edge<sup>1</sup> of the ridge, and *the middle of the tongue is at the same time slightly raised in the direction of the hard palate, or arch.* All of them are 'jotated' varieties of the Russian

<sup>1</sup> *Important Note.*—Students who speak Italian, French, or Spanish, etc., should be careful with these sounds. They must not 'over-jotate' them, i.e. they must not arch the tongue so high that the front comes in contact with the hind portion of the ridge.

sounds : т [t], д [d], н [n], с [s], з [z], and л [l]. There are no separate characters for them in Russian, but they are represented by т, д, н, с, з, and л, followed by и (i), е, ѣ, я, ю, ь (see Sections 20, 21).

They are as follows :

т, followed by и, е, etc. } a Fore-Ridge-Blade-Voiceless-Stop, produced as described above.

[t]                    } The sound occurs in Russian мать, [matʲ], 'mother' ; тьма, [tʲma], 'darkness' ; тѣло, [tʲɛlə], 'body.'

There is no sound like it in English.

д, followed by и, е, etc. } the corresponding Fore - Ridge - Blade - Voiced-Stop.

[d]                    } It occurs in Russian дѣти, [dʲɛti], 'children' ; дядя, [dʲædʲə], 'uncle' ; диванъ, [diván], 'sofa.'

There is no English equivalent.

н, followed by и, е, etc. } a Fore-Ridge-Blade-Voiced-Nasal. This is in all particulars the same as [d] above, except that the air-stream passes through the nose during the temporary stoppage between the tongue and the ridge.

[n]

The following words contain the sound in Russian : нѣтъ [nʲɛtʲ], 'no' ; небо, [nʲɛbə], 'sky' ; няня, [nʲænʲə], 'nurse.'

There is no corresponding sound in English.

с, followed by и, е, etc. } a Fore-Ridge-Blade-Voiceless-Open hiss. The 'hiss' is produced by the air coming rapidly against the upper teeth.

[s]

Russian words containing the sound :  
 здѣсь, [zɗesʲ], 'here'; сѣно, [sʲenə],  
 'hay'; село, [sʲeló], 'village.'

з, followed by и, е, etc. } the corresponding Fore-Ridge-Blade-Voiced-Open buzz.

[z] } Russian examples: зима, [zimá],  
 'winter'; зѣвать, [zʲevátʲ], 'to yawn';  
 земной, [zʲemnoʲj], 'earthly.'

The English sounds *s*, *z*, in 'size,' 'sort,' 'zeal,' 'freeze,' are very like these sounds, but they are made rather with the *point* of the tongue and the fore ridge. Besides this, the tip of the tongue is kept up against the upper gums in English.

л, followed by и, е, etc. } the Fore-Ridge-Blade-Voiced-Side consonant, made by partial contact between  
 [l̥] } the blade of the tongue and the front edge of the ridge. The air-stream is allowed to pass freely over both sides of the tongue, which is *arched in the middle*. This sound is the 'jotated' variety of back [l] (see Section 19).

Russian examples: лѣсъ, [l̥ʲesʲ], 'wood';  
 лить, [l̥ʲitʲ], 'to pour'; легко [l̥ʲexkó],  
 'easily.'

Note that the English 'front-*l*' *i.e.* the usual one in English, especially at the beginnings of words and with other than Back consonants, is made by contact

between the point (and tip) of the tongue and the upper gums. The tongue is, moreover, *hollowed in the middle* during its production.

## 26. POINT-GUM CONSONANTS.

In the formation of these consonants the air-stream is arrested by contact between the point of the tongue (and tip) and the upper gums *and teeth*.

т, [t], is a Point-Gum-Voiceless-Stop. The point of the tongue is pressed close against the gums and teeth in the formation of this sound.

Russian words containing the sound are : такъ, [tak], 'so' ; тамъ, [tam], 'there' ; топоръ, [tapór], 'axe.'

The English *t* is made by contact between the point of the tongue and the upper gums *alone*. Examples : 'talk,' 'part,' 'teeth.'

д, [d], is the voiced variety, Point-Gum-Voiced-Stop.

Russian examples : да, [da], 'yes' ; домъ, [dom], 'house' ; даръ, [dar], 'gift.'

English : 'do,' 'dare,' 'did,' 'splendid' (but see *t* above).

н, [n], is the corresponding Point-Gum-Voiced-Nasal.

Russian examples : намъ, [nam], 'to us' ; носъ, [nos], 'nose.'

English : 'near,' 'fern,' 'nature,' 'ban-tam' (remarks under *t* apply to this sound).



c, [s], is a Point-Gum-Voiceless-Open hiss. The contact place is the same as in the above sounds. The 'hiss' is produced by the air being driven rapidly behind the upper teeth, over the point of the tongue.

Russian words containing the sound : садъ, [sat], 'garden' ; сынъ, [sɪn], 'son' ; страхъ, [strax], 'fear.'

з, [z], is its voiced counterpart, the Point-Gum-Voiced - Open buzz. The 'buzz' is, of course, a voiced 'hiss.'

Russian words containing this sound : законъ, [zakón], 'law' ; замокъ, [zamók], 'lock' ; знакъ, [znak], 'sign.'

For English *s* and *z* see § 25, as well as for the 'jotated' varieties of т, д, н, c, з.

## 27. POINT-TRILL.

p, [r], is the Point-Voiced-Trill. This sound is formed by the point of the tongue being set in rapid motion to and fro against the upper gums.

Russian examples : рука, [ruká], 'hand' ; ротъ, [rot], 'mouth' ; ракъ, [rak], 'crab.'

The English *r* is much the same as the Russian *when trilled*. This is, however, rarely the case in Modern English, and the *r* in such words as 'rice,' 'rare,' 'terror' is really a weak Fore-Ridge-Point-Open consonant like English *z* without the 'buzz.'

When Russian *p* [r] is 'jotated' it is really a sound beginning with a short trill and ending in a weak Fore-Ridge-Point-Voiced burr. During its formation the middle of the tongue is arched towards the 'jot' position, while the corners of the mouth are drawn back. Some Russian speakers actually end the sound with a definite 'jot.' Phonetically the sound may be written [ɹ] or [ɹʲ].

Russian examples: *рисъ*, [ɹis], 'rice'; *рѣка*, [ɹeká], 'river'; *рядъ*, [ɹat], 'series.' Obviously, there is no English equivalent.

## 28. LIP-TEETH CONSONANTS.

In the formation of these consonants the air-stream is delayed by contact between the lower lip and the edges of the upper teeth. There are two sounds in this group in Russian:

Ф, [f], a Lip-Teeth-Voiceless-Open. There is audible friction as the air passes between the lips and the teeth, but there is no complete stoppage of the stream.

Russian examples: *французъ*, [frantʂús], 'Frenchman'; *фонарь*, [fanárʲ], 'lantern'; *форма*, [fórmə], 'form.'

Practically the same sound is heard in the English words 'fear,' 'farewell,' 'sheaf,' 'shaft.'

В, [v], is the corresponding Lip-Teeth-Voiced-Open.

Russian examples: *вода*, [vadá], 'water'; *воръ*, [vor], 'thief'; *воздухъ*, [vózdux], 'air.'

English words containing the sound are  
'weave,' 'fever,' 'vulture.'

### Jotation of Lip-Teeth Consonants.

When ф [f] and в [v] are 'jotated,' they become really *compound* sounds, ф+jot [fj], and в+jot [vj] (see § 30 below).

## 29. LIP CONSONANTS.

These are made by bringing together both lips. In Russian there are three such sounds, all Lip-Stops:

п, [p], is a Lip-Voiceless-Stop. Note that the air-stream has to force its way through the closed lips in the form of puffs.

Russian words containing the sound :  
палка, [pálkə], 'stick' ; парусъ, [párus],  
'sail' ; потолокъ, [pətalók], 'ceiling.'

The corresponding English sound *p* is met with in the following words : 'power,'  
'purple,' 'reaper,' 'heap.'

б, [b], is the voiced variety, Lip-Voiced-Stop.

Russian examples : буква, [búkʋə],  
'letter' ; бумага, [bumágə], 'paper' ;  
рыба, [ríbə], 'fish.'

English : 'beach,' 'barber,' 'babblers,'  
'web.'

м, [m], is the Lip-Voiced-Stop<sup>1</sup>-Nasal. In all respects it is the same as [b], except that, during the time of the stoppage of the air-stream at the lips, there is a continuous

<sup>1</sup> The 'stopping' refers to the mouth-passage.

stream of air passing through the nose. Examples: Russian *м* is found in *мостъ*, [most], 'bridge'; *мыша*, [múxə], 'fly'; *рама*, [rámə], 'frame.'

English *m* is seen in 'more,' 'murmur,' 'ream,' 'remember.'

### Jotation of Lip Consonants.

When *п*, *б*, or *м* are followed by *и* (i), *е*, etc., they are really *compound* sounds, compounds of *п*+jot [pj], *б*+jot [bj], and *м*+jot [mj] respectively. (See § 30 below.)

## 30. COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

**Jot-Compounds.** These sounds are compounds of 'jot' with (1) Lip-Teeth consonants; (2) Lip consonants. There is in Russian no symbol to represent 'jot' (English *y*), though its influence is everywhere apparent and remarkable (see §§ 21, 32, 33).

### (1) Lip-Teeth+Jot.

Ф, [f], followed by *и* (i), *е* (ě), *ѣ*, *я*, *ю*, *ь* ('jot-indicators') is a compound sound, ф+jot [fj]. While the lips and teeth are in the position for [f] (cf. § 28), the tongue is in the 'jot' position (English *y* position). But note that when 'jot' is made in conjunction with ф [f] or any voiceless consonant it is *Unvoiced*.

Russian examples: *финикъ*, [fjínɨk], 'date'; *фигура*, [fjígúɾə], 'figure.'

There is, of course, no English parallel.



в, [v], followed by 'jot-indicators' is a compound [vj]. consonant, compound of в [v] + jot [vj].

Russian examples: звѣзда, [zvʲezdá], 'star'; вить, [vjitʲ], 'to twist'; весна, [vʲesná], 'spring.'

## (2) Lip + Jot.

п, [p], followed by 'jot-indicators' is a compound of [pj]. п + jot [pj]. When the lips are in the position for п [p] (§ 29), the tongue is in the jot position, and both sounds are produced at one and the same moment. 'Jot' is here, of course, *voiceless*.

Russian words: пить, [pjitʲ], 'to drink'; печка, [pjéʃkə], 'stove'; пѣть, [pjétʲ], 'to sing.'

б, [b], followed by 'jot-indicators' = б + jot [bj].

[bj]. Examples: бить, [bjitʲ], 'to beat'; берёза, [bjɛ́rɔzə], 'birch'; бѣлка, [bjélkə], 'squirrel.'

м, [m], followed by 'jot-indicators' = м + jot [mj].

[mj]. Examples: мясо, [mjásə], 'meat'; мѣлъ [mjél], 'chalk'; миля, [mjílə], 'mile.'

*N.B.*—There is nothing in the characters ф, в, п, б, м in the above examples to show that they are compounded with 'jot,' any more than д in the word дядя shows of itself that it represents a different sound from д in дума.

## 31. VOICED OFF-GLIDES.

A 'glide' sound is a very short sound, coming before or after a 'main' sound or between two such sounds,

and is usually negligible in writing. In English and the 'Germanic' languages generally, the consonants *k*, *p*, and *t* are followed by a distinct puff of air, even when a vowel (*i.e.* a voiced sound) follows them :

*e.g.* cat = *c*, a Voiceless-Stop + ° a puff of air + 'a,' a vowel sound + *t*.

paw = *p*, a Voiceless-Stop + ° a puff of air + 'aw,' a vowel sound.

town = *t*, a Voiceless-Stop + ° + 'ow,' a diphthong + *n*.

Now, in French and Greek and Italian, and in the Southern languages of Europe generally, together with *Russian*, when *k*, *p*, *t*, are followed by a vowel sound (voiced), there is no such puff of air allowed to escape, *i.e.* the glottis is kept closed between the stop and the following vowel, and the vowel sound (voiced) begins *immediately* the stop is exploded. The Russian sounds then, *к*, *п*, *т* (voiceless consonants) have *Voiced Off-Glides*.

### 32. SUMMARY OF JOTATION RESULTS.

From the above descriptions of the consonant sounds of Russian, it will be noticed that though the influence of 'jot' varies with different consonant sounds, this influence may be briefly stated thus: all 'inside' consonants (*i.e.* those produced inside the mouth) are drawn towards the 'jot' position, while all 'outside' (*i.e.* Lip and Lip-Teeth) consonants are compounded with 'jot.'

The confusing term 'palatalisation' will not do to describe this phenomenon, for we know not what it

means. The palate stretches from the uvula to the upper gums ; how then can a consonant be 'palatalised,' or, rather, are not all 'inside' consonants already 'palatalised' ?

Neither will the term 'fronting' do, because т [t], д [d], н [n], etc., are not 'fronted,' they are 'backed.'

Many of the existing consonants in Modern Russian are the results of this 'jotation' process<sup>1</sup>; many и's, ч's, ц's, з's, ж's, and ш's have been produced from к's, г's, х's, in this way ; but as these sounds now fall into definite categories, we need not here explain the process of their jotation, a subject, as we have remarked above, which properly falls into a 'History of Russian Sounds.'

### 33. PARALLEL GROUPS OF CONSONANTS IN RUSSIAN (NORMAL AND JOTATED).

#### A. Normal.

|   |   |                   |
|---|---|-------------------|
| k | } | Back Consonants.  |
| g |   |                   |
| x |   |                   |
| γ |   |                   |
| l |   | Back-Voiced-Side. |
| t | } | Point-Gum-Stops.  |
| d |   |                   |
| n |   |                   |
| s | } | Point-Gum-Open.   |
| z |   |                   |
| r |   | Point-Trill.      |

#### B. Influenced by 'Jot.'

|        |   |  |
|--------|---|--|
| ḳ     | } | Back-Outer Consonants.                     |
| g̣     |   |  |
| x̣     |   |  |
| γ̣     |   |  |
| ḷ     |   | Fore-Ridge-Blade-Side.                     |
| ṭ     | } | Fore-Ridge-Blade-Stops.                    |
| ḍ     |   |  |
| ṇ     |   |  |
| ṣ     | } | Fore-Ridge-Blade-Open.                     |
| ẓ     |   |  |
| ɕ, ṛj |   | (Weak) Fore-Ridge-Point-Open. <sup>2</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> Operating in the past.

<sup>2</sup> It is difficult to 'place' this sound exactly (see Section 27).

## A. Normal.

f } Lip-Teeth-Open.  
v }

b }  
p } Lip consonants.  
m }

## B. Influenced by 'Jot.'

fj (f + j), compound of f + jot.  
vj (v + j), compound of v + jot.  
pj (p + j), compound of p + jot.  
bj (b + j), compound of b + jot.  
mj (m + j), compound of m + jot.

## 34. CONSONANT GROUPS.

There are three characters in Russian which represent consonant groups. These are  $\text{т}=\text{т̣с}$  (t + s) ;  $\text{ч}=\text{ч̣с}$  (ṭ + š) ; and  $\text{ш}=\text{ш̣т̣с}$  (š + ṭ + š). Let us carefully note the sounds represented by these groups. In  $\text{т}$  [т̣с], the 't' is a Point-Gum-Voiceless-Stop, which opens *at the same place* into 's,' the Point-Gum-Voiceless-Open consonant. *There is no puff of breath between them.* The 't' in  $\text{ч}$  [ч̣с] and  $\text{ш}$  [ш̣т̣с], on the other hand, is a Ridge-Blade-Voiceless-Stop, *i.e.* it is the Stop corresponding to ш [š]. Examples :

цѣна́, [ṭsɛná], price.

ца́рь, [ṭsarj], emperor.

ча́съ, [ṭsas], hour.

чи́сло, [ṭsisló], number.

ще́ка, [šṭseká], cheek.

щи́тъ, [šṭsit], shield.

## 35. DOUBLE AND LONG CONSONANTS.

Two identical consonants following one another are generally pronounced as one, *e.g.* профе́ссоръ, [praf̣jésər], 'professor.' In some words, however, such as Анна, [án̄n̄ə], 'Ann' ; ма́сса, [máss̄ə], 'mass,' they are usually uttered double. When the final consonant of one word (usually a preposition) is followed by a similar consonant at the beginning of the next word, as



for example *к* in *къ кому*, [*k̄kamú*], 'to whom,' the two together are pronounced as *one long consonant*.

### 36. UN-VOICING OF FINAL CONSONANTS.

Consonants which are in other positions Voiced, become Voiceless when final, *e.g.* *г* < *к* [*g* < *k*]; *ж* < *ш* [*ž* < *š*]; *з* < *с* [*z* < *s*]; *д* < *т* [*d* < *t*]; *в* < *ф* [*v* < *f*]; *б* < *п* [*b* < *p*].<sup>1</sup> They are, however, still written with the characters for Voiced consonants. The following words illustrate this: *другъ*, [*druk*], 'friend'; *рожъ*, [*roš*], 'rye'; *возъ*, [*vos*], 'load'; *садъ*, [*sat*], 'garden'; *ровъ*, [*rof*], 'ditch'; *лобъ*, [*lop*], 'fore-head.'

The same applies to two final consonants, thus: *дроздъ*, [*drost*], 'thrush'; *дождъ*, [*došt*], 'rain.'

Moreover, there is a puff of air (voiceless off-glide) following *г*, *д* and *б* in such cases.

### 37. DROPPING OF CONSONANTS.

The consonant sounds *д*, *т*, when preceded by *с*, *з*, and followed by *к*, *л*, *н*, are dropped, *e.g.* :—

|            |             |         |
|------------|-------------|---------|
| грустный,  | [grúsnaɪ],  | sad.    |
| поздно,    | [póznə],    | late.   |
| стлать,    | [slatʃ],    | to lay. |
| счастливъ, | [štšæsɫɪf], | happy.  |
| стклянка,  | [skɫánkə],  | flask.  |

### 38. INFLUENCE OF CONSONANT ON CONSONANT.

1. Assimilation.—(a) When a Voiced consonant follows a Voiceless consonant in a word or a breath-

<sup>1</sup> This applies also to Voiced Jotated consonants.

group, the preceding Voiceless one becomes Voiced ( $V_{less} + V < V + V$ ); (b) when a Voiceless follows a Voiced, the Voiced one becomes Voiceless ( $V + V_{less} < V + V$ ). The influence, therefore, it will be noted, is *backwards*. Examples are:—

|              |             |                 |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) просьба, | [prózbə],   | request.        |
| сдѣлать,     | [zdʲélətʲ], | to do.          |
| отгадать,    | [adɡadátʲ], | to guess.       |
| къ брату,    | [ɡ-brátu],  | to the brother. |
| (b) второй,  | [ftarói],   | second.         |
| губка,       | [ɡúpəkə],   | sponge.         |
| лавка,       | [láfkə],    | shop.           |
| рѣдко,       | [rétkə],    | seldom.         |

This rule is only half operative in the case of в [v], which is assimilated itself (*i.e.* <f), but does not assimilate the preceding consonant, *e.g.* отъ васъ, [at-vás], ‘from you.’

*Note.*—л, н, р and м do not change nor affect other consonants in this way, *e.g.* сломалъ, [slamál], ‘broke’; съ родины, [s-ródinī], ‘from the Motherland’; отъ насъ, [at-nás], ‘from us.’

2. **Assimilation and Lengthening.**—Consonants *c* and *z* followed by ш or ж <respectively ш or ж; *i.e.* сш, зш, become ш+ш [šš], and сж, зж become ж+ж [žž]. These are really ‘long’ consonants,<sup>1</sup> *e.g.* :—

|           |             |                  |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| сшить,    | [ššítʲ],    | to sew.          |
| изъ шубы, | [iššúbʷɪ],  | from a fur coat. |
| сжимать,  | [žžímátʲ],  | squeeze.         |
| изжарить, | [izžárɪtʲ], | to roast.        |

<sup>1</sup> See Section 35.

3. Consonants *с* and *з* followed by *ч* become *щ*, *i.e.* *сч*, *зч* < *щ* [ʃʃ], *e.g.* :—

|              |                |            |
|--------------|----------------|------------|
| считать,     | [ʃʃitátʃ],     | to count.  |
| счастье,     | [ʃʃsæstʃjə],   | happiness. |
| песчаный,    | [pʲɪʃʃsánɐj],  | sandy.     |
| перевозчикъ, | [pʲɪʃʃvóʃʃɪk], | ferryman.  |

4. The consonant group represented by *ч* [ʃʃ] has become *ш* [ʃ] in *что*, [ʃto], ‘what,’ and in some few other words before *н*, *e.g.* :—

|          |             |             |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| конечно, | [kanʃɛšnə], | certainly.  |
| скучно,  | [skúʃnə],   | it is dull. |

It is, however, preserved as [ʃʃ] in most other words, *e.g.* :—

|            |                 |            |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| точный,    | [tóʃʃnɐj],      | exact.     |
| источникъ, | [istóʃʃɪk],     | source.    |
| отличный,  | [atʃʃlʲɪʃʃnɐj], | excellent. |

5. The Stops *к* [k] and *г* [g] are in some words and breath-groups (generally before *к*, *т*, *ч*, *д*) changed to the corresponding Open consonants [x], [ɣ], *e.g.* :—

|          |            |           |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| локти,   | [lóxtʲɪ],  | elbows.   |
| кто,     | [xto],     | who.      |
| къ чему, | [x-ʃʃemú], | what for. |
| когда,   | [kaɣdá],   | when.     |
| тогда,   | [taɣdá],   | then.     |

In *мягче*, the *г* [g], < first *к* [k] and then [x], thus : [mjáxʃʃɪ], ‘softer’; so also in *легче*, [lʲéxʃʃɪ], ‘easier.’

**6. Indirect Effects of Jotation.**—Jotated consonants generally affect a preceding consonant or consonants, and the more similar a consonant is the more it is so affected. Back consonants are least affected in this indirect way, *e.g.* :—

|          |             |           |
|----------|-------------|-----------|
| басня,   | [bášnə],    | fable.    |
| декабрь, | [dɛkábɐrj], | December. |
| червякъ, | [tʃɛɹvják], | worm.     |

This indirect influence is not always recorded phonetically in this book, as its marking leads to confusion and indistinctness of symbols.

### 39. INFLUENCE OF CONSONANT ON VOWEL.

(1) Rounding of Vowels.—Lip-Teeth and Lip consonants tend to ‘round’ the following vowels, particularly *ы* [i], thus *мы*=[m+ü+i] or [m<sup>w</sup>i]; *вы*=[v<sup>w</sup>i].<sup>1</sup>

(2) Nasal Vowels.—Nasal consonants such as *н* [n], *м* [m] following vowels, sometimes impart their Nasality to the vowels, and the vowels thus become nasal vowels,<sup>2</sup> *e.g.* *совершенно*, [səvjɐršɛ̃nə], ‘absolutely.’

(3) Unvoicing of Final Vowel.—Vowels coming at the ends of words or breath-groups, and following Voiceless consonants, are themselves unvoiced, thus :—

|       |                      |           |
|-------|----------------------|-----------|
| руки, | [rúkɨ], <sup>3</sup> | arms.     |
| мухи, | [múxɨ],              | flies.    |
| дѣти, | [détɨ],              | children. |

<sup>1</sup> A small inserted *w* indicates lip-rounding of following vowel.

<sup>2</sup> The sign *~* over a vowel indicates nasality (see Section 51).

<sup>3</sup> *◌̣* under a vowel signifies voicelessness.



**40. INFLUENCE OF VOWEL ON CONSONANT.**

**Lip-Back-Modified Consonants.**—When Russian *y* [u] or *o* [o] follow Russian *к* [k] or *г* [g], these latter become respectively [k<sup>w</sup>] and [g<sup>w</sup>], *e.g.*: Russian *Ковно* (name of a town) is pronounced [k<sup>w</sup>óvnə].

These consonants are really Back consonants + Back-Rounded vowels, or rather Back consonants accompanied by rounding of the lips.

**41. CHANGE DUE TO POSITION AND INFLUENCE.**

Final *л* [l] and *п* [r] following a Voiceless consonant become Voiceless; thus, *мысль*, [m<sup>w</sup>ísʲ], ‘thought, idea’; *смотреть*, [smótrʲ], ‘review.’

**42. CHANGE OF Г [g].**

In the genitive singular ending -ого, -аго, -яго, -его of adjectives and pronouns, the *г* [g] has changed into [v]; thus: *большого*, [balʂóvə], gen. of *большой* (*m.*) and *большое* (*n.*), ‘large, big’; *красного*, [krásnəvə], gen. of *красный*, -ое, ‘red’; *синяго*, [sínəvə], gen. of *синий*, -ее, ‘blue.’

43. TABLE OF CONSONANTS.

|              | Back.          |                | Back-Outer. |    | Hind-Ridge-Front. |                | Ridge-Blade. |    | Fore-Ridge-Blade. |    | Point-Gum. |    | Lip-Teeth. |    | Lip. |    |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----|-------------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------|----|
|              | B.             | V.             | B.          | V. | B.                | V.             | B.           | V. | B.                | V. | B.         | V. | B.         | V. | B.   | V. |
| Stop         | k              | g              | k           | g  | -                 | -              | -            | -  | tʃ                | dʃ | t          | d  | -          | -  | p    | b  |
| Open         | x              | ɣ              | x           | ɣ  | -                 | j <sup>1</sup> | ʒ            | ʒ  | ʒ                 | ʒ  | s          | z  | v          | -  | -    | -  |
| Nasal        | -              | -              | -           | -  | -                 | -              | ʃ            | ʃ  | ʃ                 | ʃ  | -          | n  | -          | -  | -    | -  |
| Side         | -              | -              | -           | -  | -                 | -              | -            | -  | -                 | -  | -          | r  | -          | -  | -    | -  |
| Trill        | -              | -              | -           | -  | -                 | -              | -            | -  | -                 | -  | -          | -  | -          | -  | -    | -  |
| Lip-modified | k <sup>w</sup> | g <sup>w</sup> | -           | -  | -                 | -              | -            | -  | -                 | -  | -          | -  | -          | -  | -    | -  |

*Note.*—B = Breath or Voiceless consonant; V = Voiced consonant.

<sup>1</sup> j ('jot') is *never* written in Russian.

44. TABLE OF COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

Consonant + Jot.

|         | Lip-Teeth + Jot. |    | Lip + Jot. |    | Point-Gum + Jot. |                      |
|---------|------------------|----|------------|----|------------------|----------------------|
|         | B.               | V. | B.         | V. | B.               | V.                   |
| Stop .  | —                | —  | pj         | bj | —                | —                    |
| Open .  | fj               | vj | —          | —  | —                | —                    |
| Nasal . | —                | —  | —          | mj | —                | —                    |
| Trill . | —                | —  | —          | —  | —                | ʃ or rj <sup>1</sup> |

45. VOWEL SOUNDS.

In the production of vowels or 'free sounds,' the air-stream passes from the lungs into the mouth, and in nasalised vowels from the lungs into the mouth and nose passages.

In the mouth the air-stream is 'moulded' by the tongue, the roof of the mouth, the ridge behind the upper teeth, and sometimes by the lips. The most important organ, however, is the tongue. The air-stream is *not* stopped, nor *hindered* in its progress through the mouth, as it is in the case of consonants (Stops or Open consonants).

46. TONE-PLACE.

Though the whole of the tongue has a share in the 'moulding' or modification of the air-stream neces-

<sup>1</sup> This is not a 'compound' sound in the same sense as the others are. It is placed here for the sake of convenience (see Section 27).

sary to the production of a vowel, each vowel has nevertheless its own particular 'tone-place' on the

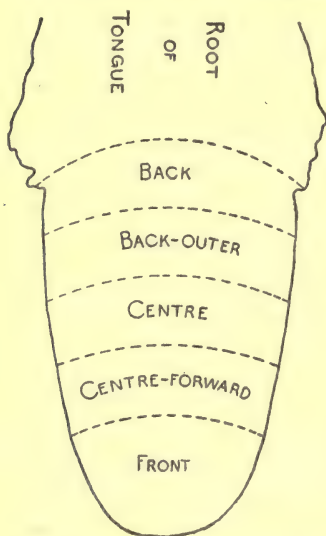


DIAGRAM OF TONGUE  
SHOWING 'TONE-PLACES'

tongue. The 'tone-place' is that part of the tongue which catches the air-stream *most*, and throws it slightly upwards.

We can distinguish clearly five tone-places: the back, the back-outer, the centre, the centre-forward and the front. Vowels produced with these tone-places are named Back vowels, Back-Outer vowels, Centre vowels, Centre-Forward vowels, and Front vowels. (See diagram.)

#### 47. HEIGHT OF TONGUE.

The second thing to be noticed in identifying a vowel sound is the height of the tongue. There are five well-marked degrees of height producing five different vowel sounds. Consider the front of the tongue first. If we raise it very high in the front of the mouth, behind the upper teeth (but not so high that the air-stream has to force its way through), then we may say that we have the High position of the front of the tongue; and any vowel sound produced there, and



with the same part of the tongue, may be named a High-Front vowel. Then, opening the mouth wide, we may lower the front of the tongue. If we lower it as low as possible so that the tip is behind the lower teeth, we reach the Low-front position, and any vowel sound produced while it is in this position is called a Low-Front vowel. Similarly, half-way between these two positions is the Mid position; between the Mid and the High positions is the Upper-mid position, and between the Mid and the Low positions is the Lower-mid position.

Any part of the tongue may be raised or lowered to any one of these positions or heights. Notice that as the tongue is lowered, the mouth is opened wider, and, conversely, as the tongue is raised, the lower jaw also is raised.

#### 48. CONDITION OF TONGUE.

The third thing to be noticed is the condition of the tongue itself.

During the passage of the air-stream the tongue may be 'taut' or slack, braced-up or limp. Vowels produced when the tongue is 'taut' are called Tense vowels; those produced when the tongue is limp are called Slack vowels.

In Russian High vowels are Tense, others are generally Slack, unless influenced by 'jot.'

#### 49. LIP-ROUNDING.

Vowels in which the air-stream is further moulded by the circular action of the lips are said to be Rounded.

High vowels when Rounded are generally accompanied by greater lip-rounding than Low vowels, *i.e.* the circle or ring made by the lips in the former case is smaller than the circle or ring made in the latter. Russian *y* [u] and *o* [o] are Rounded vowels.

#### 50. STRESS.

Stress is the force with which sounds or syllables are uttered. All sounds and syllables are not produced with the same degree of stress, and the weakening of stress may produce considerable changes in vowel sounds in Russian as in all languages (see Section 65 following).

The noteworthy feature of Russian stress or accent is that it is 'free.' By this we mean that it does not always or generally fall on certain known syllables as it does in most European languages such as English, where it most often falls on the first or second syllables of words, or Welsh, where it usually falls on the penultimate syllable, *e.g.* *mŷnydd*, 'mountain'; *mŷnach*, 'monk'; *tawélwch*, 'silence.'

Besides being 'free,' the chief accent is also a 'tonic' one, for the syllable or sound which bears the stress is uttered with a rising tone, *e.g.* *xopomo* [xərašó], 'well.'

#### 51. NASALISATION.

Any vowel may be nasalised, *i.e.* the air-stream may proceed through the nose passage at the same time as it proceeds through the mouth. There is no mark for nasalisation in Russian, but vowels are nasalised in

certain circumstances, *e.g.* when they are followed by н [n] or м [m] (nasal consonants ; cf. Section 39).

## 52. LENGTH.

Any vowel may be short or long. Most Russian vowels are short ; but those which bear a full stress are sometimes made half-long. These terms of length are, of course, relative.

## 53. PITCH.

A High vowel has a higher pitch than a lower one, in the same way as a Jotated consonant (Section 20) has a higher pitch than a Normal one. This is because of the narrowness of the air passage or resonance chamber.

## 54. RUSSIAN VOWEL SOUNDS—CLASSIFICATION.

In studying Russian vowel sounds we have to recognise that the orthography gives no indication of their variety. To understand them we must consider them in classes. There are accented vowels, or those bearing full stress. Then there are unaccented or weak vowels, *i.e.* those which bear secondary or other less powerful stresses.

Accented vowels, again, must be further classified into (1) *Normal vowels*, *i.e.* those which are not influenced by 'jot' or 'jotated' consonants ; and (2) *Influenced vowels*, *i.e.* those which owe their nature and position to the influence of 'jot' or 'jotated' consonants occurring either before or after, or both before and after them. Similarly, weak vowels may be either Normal or Influenced.

**55. FULL VOWELS.**

These are vowel sounds which bear a full accent or stress in the word or breath-group. They are the vowels in Russian which have the fullest and most distinct utterance. They can be divided into two series: (1) Normal vowels, and (2) Influenced, or Modified vowels (cf. Section 54 above).

**56. A. FULL NORMAL VOWELS.**

(a) Back Vowels.—These are written y [u], a [a], and o [o] in Russian, and are named Back vowels, because their tone-place is the back part of the tongue. They may be considered Normal (i) when they begin a word; (ii) when they occur between two 'non-jotated' consonants in the middle of a word; (iii) when they end a word and are preceded by a 'non-jotated' consonant.

y, [u], is a High-Back-Tense-Rounded vowel.

During its formation the back portion of the tongue is raised as high as possible against the back part of the soft palate. The tongue is tense and the lips are fully rounded. Notice that the lip-rounding for this sound in Russian is greater than it is for the nearest English sound, represented by oo in 'food' [fūd]. The English sound is *always* long, and is perhaps not so 'tense' as the Russian. The Scots sound oo in 'boot' is nearer to the Russian than the English one mentioned, though the rounding in Russian is distinctly greater,



because of the greater 'tenseness' of the lips.

Examples of Russian words containing the sound :—

(1) умъ, [um], 'mind'; уголъ, [úgəl], 'corner'; утка, [útkə], 'duck'; утро, [útrə], 'morning.'

(2) зубъ, [zup], 'tooth'; дума, [dúmə], 'thought'; кустъ, [kust], 'bush.'

(3) иду, [idú], 'I go'; ему, [jemú], 'to him'; пишу, [pjíšú], 'I write'; прошу, [prašú], 'I ask.'

a, [a], is a Mid-Back-Slack<sup>1</sup> vowel.

The tone-place is the same as for y [u], the back of the tongue is mid-way between the highest and lowest positions, and the lips play no part in the production of the sound. The nearest English sound is that in the word 'father,' though this sound is always *long* in English. Again the English *a* is generally *lower*. The 'short' standard English *a* in such a word as 'hat' is Low-Front-Slack, and is not at all like the Russian sound we are at present describing. In some dialects and in Northern English, the short *a* as in 'hat,' is much nearer the Russian sound. It is, however, slightly 'fronted' from the back area of the tongue.

<sup>1</sup> When no mention is made of 'Rounding,' it is to be understood that no rounding takes place.

## EXAMPLES :—

- (1) азбука, [ázbukə], 'alphabet'; августъ, [ávgust], 'August'; адъ, [at], 'Hell'; арфа, [árfə], 'harp.'
- (2) баранъ, [barán], 'ram'; бумага, [bumágə], 'paper'; рама, [rámə], 'frame'; табакъ, [tabák], 'tobacco.'
- (3) рука, [ruká], 'hand'; зима, [zimá], 'winter'; весна, [vjěsná], 'spring'; изба, [izbá], 'hut'; душа, [dušá], 'soul.'

o, [o], is the corresponding Mid-Back-Slack-Rounded vowel. It is the same as 'a,' together with lip-rounding.

The English short o in 'hot' is quite different from this sound, being a Low-Back-Slack-Rounded. The sound written *aw* in 'awful' is *Low-Back-Tense-Rounded-Long*, in Standard English.

## EXAMPLES :—

- (1) образъ, [óbrəs], 'image'; онъ, [on], 'he'; отъ, [ot], 'from.'
- (2) песокъ, [pjěsók], 'sand'; ножъ, [noš], 'knife'; тоже, [tóžə], 'also.'
- (3) перо, [pjěró], 'pen'; письмо, [pjis-mó], 'letter'; окно, [aknó], 'window.'

57. (b) Centre Vowel.—There is only one Normal accented vowel whose tone-place is the centre of the tongue, that is **ы**.

**ы**, [ĩ], is a High-Centre-Tense vowel. During its production the centre or middle of the

tongue is at its highest position in the mouth, approximating to the arch of the hard palate, and the lips are open (*i.e.* they are not brought *round* the air-stream as it issues from the mouth).

There is no sound like it in English, though the High-Front-Slack sound as heard in some pronunciations of 'bit' appears to be moving in the direction of this Russian vowel.

(1) The sound never occurs at the beginnings of words.

(2) рыба, [rĭbə], 'fish'; сынъ, [sĭn], 'son'; дымъ, [dĭm], 'smoke.'

(3) столы, [stalĭ], 'tables'; грибы, [gřib<sup>w</sup>ĭ], 'mushrooms'; мы, [m<sup>w</sup>ĭ], 'we.'

*Note.*—When ы follows the Lip consonants б, п, в, ф, м, a *very short* Lip-Voiced-Open sound is introduced, and the first portion of the vowel is Rounded: thus быкъ, 'ox,' is [b<sup>w</sup>ĭk], and былъ, 'was,' is [b<sup>w</sup>ĭl], etc. There is also a tendency to shift the tone-place in these instances towards the back-outer position.

58. (c) Front Vowels.—The Full Front Normal vowels in Russian are written: и, ĭ [ĭ]; е, ѣ, э, [ɛ].

The noteworthy thing about these sounds is that though they are not themselves influenced by 'jot' or a 'jotated' consonant preceding, they are yet sufficient as they stand to indicate that a next preceding consonant is 'jotated.'

и, i, [i], is a High-Front-Tense vowel.

The front of the tongue is the tone-place for this vowel; it is raised to the ridge behind the upper teeth, and the muscles of the tongue are taut. The lips, moreover, take no action in the production of the sound.

The English sound *i* in 'bit' is generally High-Front-Slack, though in some speakers it is High-Centre-Forward-Slack.

The English sound *ee* in 'beef' is the same as the Russian sound *lengthened*, i.e. the Russian sound is not generally as long as the usual sound in English. Again, the English sound sometimes finishes off with a definite consonantal sound—'y' [j].

Initially and after a vowel or ъ or ѣ, written и (i) represents two sounds j + u [ji]. In the pronunciation of some speakers, however, the 'jot' element when *initial* is very weak indeed, except in a few words, such as имъ, ихъ, ими (the oblique cases of онѣ, *m.* and *n.*, онѣ, *f.*, 'they') and tends to disappear altogether (see Section 23).

#### EXAMPLES :—

(1) ива, [ivə], 'willow'; иго, [igə], 'yoke'; искра, [iskrə], 'spark.'

(2) блинъ, [blin], 'pancake'; сила, [sɪlə], 'strength'; лить, [lit], 'to pour.'

(3) пироги, [pjʊragi], 'pies'; дни, [dni], 'days'; бери (*imper. sing.*), [bɛɹi], 'take.'



e, ѣ, э, [ɛ], is a Mid-Front-Slack vowel.

The tone-place is the same as for [i], and the position of the front of the tongue is between the High and the Low (§ 47). The tongue is *not* braced up.

The Standard English pronunciation of e in 'men' is generally equivalent to this Russian sound; but with some speakers it has become Mid-Front-Tense.

(1) Initially and after a vowel or ъ and ь, ѣ represents two sounds 'j+ѣ' [jɛ or jɛ]; and e is either [jɛ] or [je] or [jō]<sup>1</sup> e.g. Ева [jévə], 'Eve'; ерѣ, [jɛr], 'name of the Russian letter ѣ'; ѣмѣ, [jɛm], 'I eat'; этоѣ, [étɛt], 'this.'

(2) небо, [nɛbə], 'sky'; лѣсъ, [lɛs], 'forest'; вѣра, [vjérə], 'faith.'

(3) не, [nɛ], 'not'; на столѣ, [nə-stalʲɛ], 'on the table.'

## 59. B. FULL INFLUENCED VOWELS.

By 'influence' we mean the influence of 'jot,' either directly, or indirectly through 'jotated' consonants.

Any of the vowel sounds we have discussed above may be influenced in this way, some more, some less than others.

(1) y [u], a [a], and o [o] are influenced by *preceding* 'jot' or 'jotated' consonants. They are then written ю, я and е (ë); и [i] is influenced only by ж and ш [ž, š], and is still written и; e, ѣ, and э [ɛ] are *not* influenced under these conditions.

<sup>1</sup> When e is equivalent to [jō] it is often written ë (see Sections 23 and 60).

(2) All vowels except и, i [i]<sup>1</sup>, are influenced by a *following* 'jot' or 'jotated' consonant.

(3) All vowels except ы [ɨ]<sup>2</sup> and и, i [i]<sup>1</sup>, are influenced by *preceding* and *following* 'jot' or 'jotated' consonants.

## 60. INFLUENCE OF PRECEDING 'JOT' OR 'JOTATED' CONSONANT.

(1) Back vowels become Back-Outer :—

у [u] < ю [ū], High-Back-Outer-Tense-Rounded.

а [a] < я [ǣ], Mid-Back-Outer-Slack.

о [o] < ө<sup>3</sup> [ō], Mid-Back-Outer-Slack-Rounded.

*Note.*—This series is represented in this book only in particular cases and by an arrow over the letters [u], [a], [o], thus [ū], [ǣ], [ō].

For general purposes it is not necessary to mark them in this way.

EXAMPLES :—

|         |           |                   |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| лютый,  | [lūtəi],  | severe.           |
| брюква, | [brūkʋə], | marrow.           |
| брюхо,  | [brūxə],  | belly.            |
| мясо,   | [mjāsə],  | meat.             |
| ряса,   | [rāsə],   | clergyman's robe. |
| медъ,   | [mjōt],   | honey.            |
| ледъ,   | [lōt],    | ice.              |
| береза, | [bjɤōzə], | birch-tree.       |
| ленъ,   | [lōn],    | flax.             |

*Note.*—Initially, and after vowels and ъ and ѣ,  
ю=[jū]; я=[jǣ]; and ө=[jō].

<sup>1</sup> и, i [i] is, however, more *tense* under these conditions.

<sup>2</sup> ы [ɨ] never follows 'jot' or 'jotated' consonant.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote Section 58, p. 49.

EXAMPLES :—

|          |             |                                 |
|----------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| югъ,     | [jũk],      | south.                          |
| вью,     | [vjũ],      | I twist.                        |
| яма,     | [jãmə],     | ditch.                          |
| статья,  | [statjã],   | an article in a news-<br>paper. |
| объятіе, | [abjâtijə], | embracing.                      |
| водоемъ, | [vədəjôm],  | reservoir.                      |
| подъемъ, | [padjôm],   | ascent.                         |
| копье,   | [kapjjô],   | lance.                          |
| бьемъ,   | [bjjôm],    | we beat.                        |
| елка,    | [jôlkə],    | fir-tree.                       |
| ежъ,     | [jôš],      | hedgehog.                       |

*Note.*—The change of e into ô is one that can only be explained by reference to the documents of the twelfth-thirteenth centuries. As a rule, written (accented) e represents [ô] when final, or when it is followed by a Normal (*i.e.* 'non-jotated') consonant. The regularity of the change, however, has been broken by other phonetic influences as well as by the influence of analogy.

(2) и, [i], preceded by ш [š], ж [ž] < High-Centre-Forward-Tense [*ī*] or High-Front-Inner-Tense [*i̇*], *e.g.* :—

|       |         |             |
|-------|---------|-------------|
| шина, | [šĩnə], | tyre.       |
| шило, | [šĩlə], | spire, awl. |
| жито, | [žĩtə], | barley.     |
| жила, | [žĩlə], | vein.       |

# 61. INFLUENCE OF FOLLOWING 'JOT' OR 'JOTATED' CONSONANT.

(1) Back vowels < Back-Outers ; {cf. Section 60 (1)}.

The Back-Outer series in this case is *written* y, a, and o, not ю, я, е.

## EXAMPLES :—

|             |            |                |
|-------------|------------|----------------|
| (a) путь,   | [pūt̚],    | road, journey. |
| дуть,       | [dūt̚],    | to blow.       |
| гусь,       | [gūs̚],    | goose.         |
| (b) мать,   | [māt̚],    | mother.        |
| брать,      | [brāt̚],   | to take.       |
| дань,       | [dān̚],    | contribution.  |
| (c) король, | [karō̯l̚], | king.          |
| озеро,      | [ōz̩urə̯], | lake.          |
| осень,      | [ōs̩ɪn̚],  | autumn.        |

(2) Centre vowel ы [i̯]<sup>1</sup> < Centre-Forward [i̯] *e.g.* :—

|       |                        |          |
|-------|------------------------|----------|
| пыль, | [p <sup>w</sup> i̯l̚], | dust.    |
| мыть, | [m <sup>w</sup> i̯t̚], | to wash. |
| быть, | [b <sup>w</sup> i̯t̚], | to be.   |

(3) Mid-Front-Slack [ɛ] < Mid-Front-Tense [e] ; cf. § 58 ; *e.g.* :—

|           |                 |             |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| вѣрить,   | [vʲɛrʲit̚],     | to believe. |
| эти,      | [ét̚ɪ],         | these.      |
| мельница, | [mʲɛl̚nʲɪtsə̯], | mill.       |

<sup>1</sup> Whether written ы or и, *e.g.* жизнь, = [ʒi̯ʲz̩n̚] or [ʒi̯ʲz̩n̚], 'life.'



## 62. INFLUENCE OF PRECEDING AND FOLLOWING 'JOT' OR 'JOTATED' CONSONANT.

(1) Back vowels [u] and [o] < Centre vowels :—

[u] < [ü], *i.e.* High - Back - Tense - Rounded < High - Centre-Tense-Rounded.

[o] < [ö], *i.e.* Mid-Back-Slack-Rounded < Mid-Centre-Slack-Rounded.

EXAMPLES :—

|         |                        |            |
|---------|------------------------|------------|
| люлька, | [l <sup>ü</sup> lkə],  | cradle.    |
| люди,   | [l <sup>ü</sup> dɪ],   | people.    |
| несете, | [nɛs <sup>ö</sup> tɪ], | you carry. |
| тетя,   | [t <sup>ö</sup> tə],   | aunt.      |

(2) Back vowel [a] < [æ], *i.e.* Mid-Back-Slack < Low-Front-Slack.<sup>1</sup> It is represented in Russian spelling by я.

EXAMPLES :—

|        |                       |             |
|--------|-----------------------|-------------|
| няня,  | [n <sup>æ</sup> ɲə],  | nurse.      |
| зять,  | [zætʃ],               | son-in-law. |
| опять, | [ap <sup>æ</sup> tʃ], | again.      |

<sup>1</sup> This sound is the one heard in the Standard English pronunciation of 'man,' 'hat,' etc.

63. TABLE OF FULL VOWEL SOUNDS.

| Height of Tongue.    | Tone-Place.  |          |             |             |          |              |                   |                       |
|----------------------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
|                      | Back.        |          | Back-Outer. |             | Centre.  |              | Centre-Forward.   |                       |
|                      |              | R.       |             | R.          |          | R.           |                   | R.                    |
| 1. <i>High.</i>      | Wr.<br>Phon. | -<br>[y] | -<br>[u]    | y, ю<br>[ү] | ы<br>[ɨ] | ю<br>[ү]     | и<br>[ɨ̞] or [i̞] | и, і<br>[i]           |
| 2. <i>Upper-Mid.</i> | Wr.<br>Phon. | -<br>-   | -<br>-      | -<br>-      | -<br>-   | -<br>-       | -<br>-            | -<br>-                |
| 3. <i>Mid.</i>       | Wr.<br>Phon. | a<br>[a] | o<br>[o]    | a, я<br>[ä] | -<br>-   | e (ë)<br>[ö] | -<br>-            | e, ё, э<br>[e] or [ɛ] |
| 4. <i>Lower-Mid.</i> | Wr.<br>Phon. | -<br>-   | -<br>-      | -<br>-      | -<br>-   | -<br>-       | -<br>-            | -<br>-                |
| 5. <i>Low.</i>       | Wr.<br>Phon. | -<br>-   | -<br>-      | -<br>-      | -<br>-   | -<br>-       | -<br>-            | я<br>[æ]              |

Wr. = Written symbol.

Phon. = Phonetic symbol.

R = Rounded.

Note.—It has been thought unnecessary to indicate tenseness or slackness of vowels in this table.  
(See Section 48.)

#### 64. WEAK VOWELS.

All those vowels which do not bear full stress may be included in the term Weak vowels. They are also called 'unaccented vowels,' a term which is good enough for general purposes, but is not strictly accurate, as it is obviously impossible to pronounce a vowel sound *quite* without accent or stress ; or, to speak paradoxically, a vowel absolutely stressless disappears from a word or breath-group (see Section 75).

#### 65. DEGREES OF STRESS.

There are, however, varying degrees of stress to be considered ; first, second, third, etc., degrees ; and a vowel which has its stress lessened (or increased) undergoes changes in position or tenseness or both. Generally speaking, the weaker the stress on a vowel, the less tense that vowel is. As regards tone-place ; a Mid-Back vowel is inclined to be somewhat 'fronted' from its back position ; a Front vowel may sometimes be retracted toward the centre position ; and as regards height, a vowel may be raised if Mid or lowered if High. These points are best considered by discussing each vowel sound separately, but it may be noted in passing that the syllable preceding the chief stress or accent usually bears the second stress.

#### 66. WEAK NORMAL VOWELS.

y, [u], when bearing second or other weaker stresses, is slacker and somewhat lower than Full Normal y [u] ; the lips also are less rounded and less tense ; but the tone-place is pretty

much the same. In very exceptional cases it becomes [ə], e.g. *милю*, [mjíløjü], 'gentle.'<sup>1</sup>

EXAMPLES :—

|           |            |                 |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| урокъ,    | [urók],    | lesson.         |
| уже,      | [užé],     | already.        |
| ударъ,    | [udár],    | blow.           |
| луна,     | [luná],    | moon.           |
| мужикъ,   | [mužík],   | peasant.        |
| изъ дому, | [íz-dəmu], | from the house. |
| къ брату, | [g-brátu], | to the brother. |

a, [a], when bearing second stress, is pretty much the same as *Full a* with a tendency towards the Centre position. When under third or weaker stresses, and when in a final open syllable, it becomes [ə], i.e. Mid-Centre-Slack. But when initial it appears to remain unchanged in position though it is slacker in quality.

After 'sibilants' ш [š], ж [ž], ч [tʃ], ц [ʃtʃ], under second stress, 'a' is often pronounced as [ɛ], i.e. almost Mid-Front and sometimes even Lower-Mid-Front [ə].

EXAMPLES :—

|          |            |            |
|----------|------------|------------|
| амбаръ,  | [ambár],   | warehouse. |
| аптека,  | [aptʃékə], | pharmacy.  |
| атаманъ, | [atamán],  | chieftain. |
| трава,   | [travá],   | grass.     |
| работа,  | [rabótə],  | work.      |
| карманъ, | [karmán],  | pocket.    |

<sup>1</sup> acc. sing. fem.



|           |                           |            |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------|
| забота,   | [zabótə],                 | care.      |
| самоваръ, | [samavár],                | tea-urn.   |
| забывать, | [zəb <sup>w</sup> ívátʃ], | to forget. |
| дорога,   | [darógə],                 | road.      |
| картина,  | [kartʃínə],               | picture.   |
| сказка,   | [skáskə],                 | tale.      |
| дома,     | [dómə],                   | at home.   |
| шатать,   | [šətátʃ],                 | to shake.  |
| часы,     | [tʃsesí],                 | clock.     |
| жара,     | [žerá],                   | heat.      |

o, [o], in weak positions, loses its lip-rounding, and then changes under different stresses in the same way as [a].

EXAMPLES :—

|           |            |          |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| она,      | [aná],     | she.     |
| оборотъ,  | [abarót],  | turn.    |
| оборона,  | [abarónə], | defence. |
| хорошо,   | [xərašó],  | well.    |
| полотно,  | [pəlatnó], | linen.   |
| потолокъ, | [pətalók], | ceiling. |
| голосъ,   | [góləs],   | voice.   |
| много,    | [mnógə],   | much.    |
| мало,     | [málə],    | little.  |
| слово,    | [slóvə],   | word.    |
| масло,    | [máslə],   | butter.  |

ы, [i], bearing second stress, is slacker than Full 'ы,' but is otherwise much the same. In weaker positions it tends towards [ə], *i.e.* Mid-Centre-Slack. It is, perhaps, in such cases Upper-Mid-Centre-Slack.

## EXAMPLES :—

|            |                         |             |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| рыбаки,    | [rəbəkí],               | fishermen.  |
| цыпленокъ, | [tɕip]ónək],            | chicken.    |
| улыбаться, | [ulibátɕə],             | to smile.   |
| солнышко,  | [sólnəškə],             | sun.        |
| вымыла,    | [v <sup>w</sup> ímələ], | she washed. |
| горы,      | [góri],                 | mountains.  |
| комнаты,   | [kómnətī],              | rooms.      |

и, i, [i] in weak positions, becomes slacker and lower, sometimes even changing to Upper-Mid-Front-Slack [ɪ].

## EXAMPLES :—

|          |            |                |
|----------|------------|----------------|
| игла,    | [iglá],    | needle.        |
| игра,    | [igrá],    | game.          |
| никуда,  | [ɲɪkudá],  | nowhere.       |
| ничуть,  | [ɲɪtɕútɕ], | not at all.    |
| сади́къ, | [sádɪk],   | little garden. |
| истина,  | [ístɪnə],  | truth.         |
| просимъ, | [prósɪm],  | we ask.        |

е, ѣ, э [ɛ]. The tendency is to raise this in weak positions till it becomes Upper-Mid-Front-Slack.

After ш [š], ж [ž], and ц [tɕ], it becomes [ə]. In final 'open' positions also [ɛ] sometimes <[ə].<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This chiefly happens in neuter nouns and adjectives through analogy with the corresponding feminine forms.

## EXAMPLES :—

|           |                   |               |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------|
| вѣтеръ,   | [vʲétʲɪr],        | wind.         |
| сегодня,  | [sɛvódnə],        | to-day.       |
| этажерка, | [ɪtaʒérkə],       | book-shelves. |
| солнце,   | [sóntɕə],         | sun.          |
| жернова,  | [žěrnává],        | grindstones.  |
| поле,     | [pólɛ] or [pólə], | field.        |

## 67. WEAK INFLUENCED VOWELS.

I. Those influenced by *preceding* ‘jot’ or ‘jotated’ consonant :—

- (1) [ũ], under second stress, becomes slack and less rounded, but otherwise is the same, with a tendency towards the High-Centre position. In other positions it becomes [ü], *i.e.* High-Centre-Slack-Rounded.
- (2) [ǣ], under second stress, is generally heard as [ɛ], but the tendency is to raise it towards [ɪ], *i.e.* the Upper-Mid-Front-Slack vowel, into which sound it actually passes under weaker stresses. In final ‘open’ positions it is generally [ə].
- (3) [õ]. This sound never occurs in weak positions following ‘jot’ or ‘jotated’ consonants.

## EXAMPLES :—

|             |              |                                       |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) любовь, | [jũbóbʲ],    | love.                                 |
| сюда,       | [ɕũdá],      | here or ‘hither’ (motion to a place). |
| надѣются,   | [nadéjütɕə], | they hope.                            |
| молодую     | [mɐladújü],  | young.                                |

(acc. sing. fem.)

|              |                           |                                  |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (2) лягушка, | [ɛgúškə], or<br>[ɭgúškə], | } frog.                          |
| пятно,       | [pjɛtnó], or<br>[pjɭtnó], |                                  |
| рядовой,     | [ɾɪdavói],                | } private (soldier).<br>heavily. |
| тяжело,      | [tʲɪʒeló],                |                                  |

II. Influenced by *following* 'jot' or 'jotated' consonant :—

[ɮ̣], [ạ], under second stress, are the same as in I. above, and in other positions follow [u] and [a], respectively.

[õ]<sup>1</sup> loses its rounding, and then changes as [a], except that it never becomes [ɛ] or [ə].

[e] becomes Upper-Mid-Front-Slack [ɪ].

EXAMPLES :—

|          |               |       |
|----------|---------------|-------|
| медвѣдь, | [mjɪdʲvjétʲ], | bear. |
| недѣля,  | [nɪdʲélʲə],   | week. |

III. Influenced by *preceding and following* 'jot' or 'jotated' consonant :—

[ü] becomes [y]; *i.e.* High-Centre-Tense-Rounded becomes High-Front-Slack-Rounded.

EXAMPLES :—

|           |                |                     |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------|
| любимецъ, | [ɭybʲímjɪts̺], | favourite.          |
| тюлень,   | [tʲyɭénʲ],     | seal (animal).      |
| чутье,    | [tʲɕytʲjó],    | scent (of animals). |

<sup>1</sup> Only original [õ] is found under these conditions.



[æ], under second stress, is often heard as [ɛ], *i.e.* Mid-Front-Slack, but the tendency is to raise it towards [ɪ], *i.e.* Upper-Mid-Front-Slack, which it actually becomes in weaker positions.

In feminine adjectives it is generally [ə] through analogy with Normal feminine adjectives.

#### EXAMPLES :—

|                                      |                              |                 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| рябина,                              | [rɛbjínə] or<br>[ɾɪbjínə],   | } mountain-ash. |
| синяя,<br>( <i>nom. sing. fem.</i> ) | [sínəjə],                    |                 |
| мякина,                              | [mjɛkɨ́nə] or<br>[mjɪkɨ́nə], | } chaff.        |
| пятилѣтній,                          | [pjɪtɨlétɲi],                |                 |
|                                      |                              | five years old. |

63. TABLE OF WEAK VOWEL SOUNDS.  
(R = rounded)

| Height of Tongue. | Tone-Place. |     |             |     |         |     |                 |     |
|-------------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|---------|-----|-----------------|-----|
|                   | Back.       |     | Back-Outer. |     | Centre. |     | Centre-Forward. |     |
|                   |             | R.  |             | R.  |         | R.  |                 | R.  |
| <i>High.</i>      | —           | [u] | —           | [ū] | [i]     | [ü] | —               | [i] |
|                   | —           | —   | —           | —   | —       | —   | —               | —   |
| <i>Upper-Mid.</i> | —           | —   | —           | —   | [i]     | —   | —               | —   |
|                   | —           | [u] | —           | —   | —       | —   | —               | —   |
| <i>Mid.</i>       | [a]         | [o] | [ā]         | [ō] | —       | [ö] | —               | —   |
|                   | —           | —   | [ā]         | —   | [ə]     | —   | —               | —   |
| <i>Lower-Mid.</i> | —           | —   | —           | —   | —       | —   | —               | —   |
|                   | —           | —   | —           | —   | —       | —   | —               | —   |
| <i>Low.</i>       | —           | —   | —           | —   | —       | —   | —               | —   |
|                   | —           | —   | —           | —   | —       | —   | —               | —   |

*Note.*—Only phonetic symbols are given in this table, the written symbols they indicate being very numerous. These weak vowels are all slack. The upper symbols are the corresponding Full vowels; the lower symbols are the Weak vowels, and the arrows show the direction of change, dotted arrow lines showing changes which are not general.

## 69. DIPHTHONGS.

When two vowel sounds come together in *one* syllable, and are the production of *one* stress of breath, we call the result a diphthong. If the first vowel receives the greater portion of the stress, we have a 'falling' diphthong; if, however, the second receives the greater portion, we have a 'rising' diphthong.

## 70. RUSSIAN DIPHTHONGS.

All diphthongs in Russian are 'falling' diphthongs, and have for their second element the vowel й [i]. They are written: уй, юй, ай, яй, ой, ёй, ый, ий, ей, ёй.

## 71. FULL DIPHTHONGS.

Full diphthongs are those which bear the chief stress in a word or breath-group.

The High-Front-Tense vowel [i] exercises the same influence as 'jot' (Section 59 foll.), and therefore no first element of these diphthongs is Normal (*i.e.* Uninfluenced) except i [i]. We may arrange the series thus:—

EXAMPLES:—

|    |                          |          |                           |              |
|----|--------------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------|
| уй | = [ū + i̯],              | поцѣлуй, | [pətselūi̯], <sup>1</sup> | kiss.        |
| юй | = [ü + i̯], <sup>2</sup> | не плюй, | [nɛ-plūi̯],               | do not spit. |
| ай | = [ā + i̯],              | сарай,   | [sarāi̯],                 | cart-shed.   |
| яй | = [æ + i̯], <sup>2</sup> | негодяй, | [nɛgadžæi̯],              | scoundrel.   |
| ой | = [ō + i̯],              | дорогой, | [dɔragói̯],               | dear.        |

<sup>1</sup> The mark  $\underset{\cdot}{\text{̯}}$  under a vowel indicates that it is unsyllabolic, or 'consonantal,' *i.e.* it has ceased to form a separate syllable.

<sup>2</sup> Initially, etc. [j + ü + i̯], [j + æ + i̯].

|                             |                        |                         |                      |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ёй = [ö + i̯],              | землей,                | [zɛm]ói̯],              | ground.              |
|                             | ( <i>instr. case</i> ) |                         |                      |
| ый = [i̯ + i̯],             | выйти,                 | [v <sup>w</sup> ʲi̯tɨ], | to come (go)<br>out. |
| ий <sup>1</sup> = [i + i̯], | английский,            | [anglʲɪsʲkʲi],          | English.             |
| ей = [e + i̯], <sup>2</sup> | соловей,               | [sɔlavʲéi̯],            | nightingale.         |
| ѣй = [e + i̯], <sup>2</sup> | сильнѣй,               | [ɕʲɪlnʲéi̯],            | stronger.            |

*Note.*—The second element in these diphthongs very often become full ‘jot’ [j], and they then cease to be diphthongs, and become compounds of the different vowels and ‘jot’ :—

уй < [ùj], ый < [ij], ей < [ej], and so on.

## 72. WEAK DIPHTHONGS.

In weak diphthongs, *i.e.* those which do not bear full stress in a word or breath-group, the first element changes in much the same way as the Weak Influenced vowels (see Section 67). The ‘jot’ or i-element, however, becomes weaker, and in Front vowels tends to disappear altogether.

### EXAMPLES :—

|                               |                       |                        |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| уй, пожалуй,                  | [paʒáluɪ̯],           | please.                |
|                               | ( <i>imp. sing.</i> ) |                        |
| юй, rare as a weak diphthong. |                       |                        |
| ай, подумайте,                | [padúməɪ̯tɨ],         | think a little.        |
| ходатай,                      | [xadátəi̯],           | interceder, solicitor. |
| яй, яйцо,                     | [ɲʲɛsɔ],              | egg.                   |

<sup>1</sup> It is obviously very difficult to keep this as a diphthong; it gradually reduces itself into a pure vowel or [ij].

<sup>2</sup> Initially, etc. [j + e + i̯].



кланяйтесь, [klánʲɪt͡sɨs], give kind regards (to).  
 ой, книгой, [kɲígəi̯], with (or by) a book.  
 ёй, occurs only in dialects.  
 ый, удобный, [udóbnəi̯], comfortable.  
 ий, маленький, [málʲɲkɨi̯], little.  
 ей, оленей, [alénʲɪi̯], of deer, stags.  
 ъй, спокойнѣй, [spakóɲʲɪi̯], calmer.

73. TABLE OF FULL DIPHTHONGS.

|                 | Back-Outer + [i̯]. |       | Centre + [i̯]. |       | Front + [i̯].  |   |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|---|
| <i>High</i> . . | —                  | [ūi̯] | [ĩi̯]          | [üi̯] | [i̯i̯] or [ij] | — |
| <i>Mid</i> . .  | [äi̯]              | [õi̯] | —              | [öi̯] | [ei̯]          | — |
| <i>Low</i> . .  | —                  | —     | —              | —     | [æi̯]          | — |

74. TABLE OF WEAK DIPHTHONGS.

|                  | Back-Outer + [i̯]. |       | Centre + [i̯]. |        | Front + [i̯]. |   |
|------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|--------|---------------|---|
| <i>Upper-Mid</i> | —                  | [ʊi̯] | —              | [y̥i̯] | [ɨi̯]         | — |
| <i>Mid</i> . . . | —                  | —     | [əi̯]          | —      | —             | — |

## 75. EFFECTS OF WEAKENING OF STRESS.

(1) We have noticed (Section 64) that when a syllable loses its stress it disappears altogether. This applies equally to vowels and diphthongs, and for that matter, to consonants as well. It is interesting in this connection to take such a word as *пожалуйста*, 'please,' and notice the effects of stress-weakening :—

<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>3</sup>  
*пожалуйста*, if uttered with every syllable fully accented, would be [póžálústá], which is, as Euclid would say, absurd ! The syllables numbered 2, 3, and 4 are, therefore, in *natural* Russian reduced thus : [pažálostə]<sup>1</sup>; in more rapid speech, syllable No. 4 goes out [pažálstə]; in quicker speech still, it becomes [pəžálstə]; the next syllable to disappear is No. 2 (obviously No. 3 cannot disappear without ambiguity resulting), and we get [pžálstə] or [bžálstə].

Other examples are :—

|               |              |                                |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| здравствуйте, | [zdrástʲɪ],  | how-di-do !                    |
| городовой,    | [gərdavói̯], | p'liceman (in vulgar English). |

(2) The dropping of a vowel or diphthong often results in the following *н*, *п*, or *л* becoming syllabic, *i.e.* forming a separate syllable :—

|           |                        |                   |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|
| вѣтеръ,   | [vʲétʲɪr] < [vʲétʲɪg], | wind.             |
| вотъ онъ, | [vótən] < [vótʲn],     | here he (it) is ! |

(3) As syllables become weaker it is evident that the Voiced sounds included in them become weaker in

<sup>1</sup> In some pronunciations final 'open'-a remains Back-Outer [ä].

'Voice,' and in many cases are merely 'whispered,' *i.e.* uttered with a half-open glottis.

(4) In the compound sounds [pj], [bj], [mj], [fj], [vj], the 'jot' element is less strong in reduced positions, and in very weak articulations seems to disappear altogether.

## 76. PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION.

In order to make the phonetic text as clear and useful as possible, it has been deemed advisable to ignore minor distinctions of sound or quality of sound; thus, indirect 'jotation' is not always marked, 'tenseness' or 'slackness' of vowels is not indicated, and vowels which are only slightly different from Full vowels (*e.g.* under second stress) are not separately distinguished. All these points are, of course, fully dealt with in the paragraphs devoted to Phonology (pp. 12 to 67).

The speech here transcribed is the natural speech of an educated Russian, and the rate of utterance is moderate, avoiding deliberation or stiffness on the one hand, and 'over-colloquialness' on the other.

## 77. НАСТУПЛЕНІЕ НОЧИ.

Отрывокъ <sup>1</sup> В. Вересаева.

Равнина темнѣла, въ деревняхъ засвѣтились огоньки ; по дорогѣ между овсами проскакалъ на ночное запоздавшій парень въ рваномъ зипунѣ. Послѣдній отблескъ зари гасъ на тучахъ; трудовой день кончился, надвигалась теплая и темная облачная ночь.

## 78. ЛѢСТНИЦА.

Басня <sup>2</sup> А. Измайлова.

Стояла лѣстница однажды у стѣны. Хотя ступени всѣ между собой равны, но верхняя ступень предъ нижними гордилась.

Шелъ мимо человѣкъ, на лѣстницу взглянулъ, схватилъ ее, перевернулъ, и верхняя ступень внизу ужъ очутилась.

## 79. ЛИСИЧКА И КУВШИНЪ.

Народная сказка.

Вышла баба въ поле жать и спрятала въ кусты кувшинъ съ молокомъ. Подобралась къ кувшину лисичка, всунула въ него голову и вылокала молоко ; пора бы ей и домой, да вотъ бѣда : головы изъ кувшина вытащить не можетъ. Ходитъ лисичка, головой мотаетъ и говоритъ : „Ну, кув-

<sup>1</sup> Extract (from).<sup>2</sup> Fable.



## 77. nēstuplējnījē nótš.

atrívēk vjē. vjērsájivē.

ravnīnē tēmņēlē, v-đjēvnāx zēs vjētīlīs aganķī; pēdarōgē mījēzdu afsāmijē prēskakāl nē-naťšnōjē zēpazdāfšēi pāŗū v-rvānēm zupunē. pašlédņi ódblusk zarī gās na-tútšēx; trudavōi đēņ kónťšulsē, nēđvjigālēs tōplējē i tōmnējē óblēťšnējē nótš.

## 78. lēsņūtšē.

bášņē a. izmáilēvē.

stajālē lēsņūtšē adnāždī u-štēnī. xatā stupjēņē fšē mježdu sabōi ravnī, no vjēr xņējē stupjēņ pŗēd nījņimijē gardīlēs.

šól mjimē řšlāvjek, na-lēsņūtšu vzglēnūl, sxvatīl jjo pŗē vjērnūl i vjēr xņējē stupjēņ vnizú-ž atřsyťlēs.

## 79. řiřitřškē i kufřín.

naródnējē skáskē.

v<sup>w</sup>řšlē bábē f-pólē žát i sprátēlē f-kustī kufřín s-mēlakóm. pēdēbralās řkufřínu řiřitřškē, řsúnulē v-ņivo gólēvu i v<sup>w</sup>řlēkēlē mēlakó; parā bē jēi i damōi, da-vód-bjūda: gēlav<sup>w</sup>ř is-kufřínē v<sup>w</sup>řtēřťřit ņē mōžēt. xóđut řiřitřškē, gēlavōi matájut i gēvarīt: nú, kuf-

шинъ, пошутилъ да и будетъ; отпусти же меня, голубчикъ! Будетъ ужъ тебѣ баловаться. Поигралъ немножко и довольно.“ Не отстаеъ кувшинъ, хоть ты что хочешь. Разсердилась лиса. „Погоди жъ ты, кувшинъ; не отстанешь честью, такъ я тебя утоплю!“ Побѣжала лисица къ рѣкѣ и давай кувшинъ топить. Кувшинъ утонуть утонулъ, да и лисицу за собой потянулъ.

#### 80. БѢЛКА И ВОЛКЪ.

Л. Н. Толстого.

Бѣлка прыгала съ вѣтки на вѣтку и упала прямо на соннаго волка. Волкъ вскочилъ и хотѣлъ ее съѣсть. Бѣлка стала просить: „Пусти меня.“ Волкъ сказалъ: „Хорошо, я пущу тебя, только ты скажи мнѣ, отчего вы, бѣлки, такъ веселы. Мнѣ всегда скучно, а на васъ смотришь, вы тамъ вверху все играете и прыгаете.“ Бѣлка сказала: „Пусти меня прежде на дерево, я оттуда тебѣ скажу, а то я боюсь тебя.“ Волкъ пустилъ, а бѣлка ушла на дерево и оттуда сказала: „Тебѣ оттого скучно, что ты золь. Тебѣ злость сердце жжетъ. А мы веселы оттого, что мы добры и никому зла не дѣлаемъ.“

#### 81. НА ПОЖАРѢ.

Отрывокъ А. С. Пушкина.

Въ одну минуту пламя охватило весь домъ. Полы затрещали, посыпались искры, пылающія бревна стали падать; красный дымъ вился надъ

šín, pəšutíl da-i-búdt; atpuští-ž mj̃nə, galúptšik.  
búdt-uš tšbjé báləvətsə. pəjgrál ŋemnóškə i davól̃nə.  
ŋ atstajót kufšín, xət-ti-štə-xóťšiš. rəšerdíləs l̃isá.  
pəgađi-š t̃i, kufšín; ŋ atstánuš tšéštjü, tag-já-tšbjə  
utaplú. pəbježálə l̃ištšə k-řuké i davái kufšín tapjít.  
kufšín utanút utanúl, da-i-l̃ištšə zə-sabóĭ pətenúl.

### 80. bjélkə i vólk.

el. en. talstóvə.

bjélkə prígələ š-vjětku nə-vjětku i upálə prámə  
na-sónəvə vólkə. vólk fskatšíl i xətél j̃jo sjéšt.  
bjélkə stálə prašít: puští mj̃nə. vólk skazál: xərašó,  
ja puštšú tšbjə, tólkə t̃i skaží m̃nə, aťšəvó v<sup>wí</sup>, bjélku,  
ták vjészli. m̃nə fšəgdá skúšnə, a-nə-vás smóťřiš, v<sup>wí</sup>  
tám ṽjərxú fšó igrájtu i prígəjt̃u. bjélkə skazálə:  
puští mj̃nə prézđi na-děřivə, ja aťúdə tšbjé skažú, a  
tó ja bajüş tšbjə. vólk puštíl, a bjélkə ušlá na-děřivə  
i aťúdə skazálə: tšbjé aťavó skúšnə štə t̃i zól. tšbjé  
zlóšt šértšə žót. a m<sup>wí</sup> vjészli aťavó, štə m<sup>wí</sup> dabří i  
ŋukamú zlá ŋ dələj̃m.

### 81. nə-pažářu.

atrívək a. es. púšk̃nə.

v-adnú mj̃nútu plámjə axvatílə ṽjuz-dóm. póli  
zəťřušťšəlj̃, pasípəľs ískří, pílájüşťšijə břóvnə stál̃u  
pádəť; krásnəĭ dím ṽjilsá nat-

кровлей. Вскорѣ вся деревня высыпала на дворъ. Бабы съ крикомъ спѣшили спасти свою рухлядь. Искры полетѣли огненною метелью, избы загорѣлись.

Новое явленіе привлекло всеобщее вниманіе: кошка бѣгала по кровлѣ пылающаго сарая, недоумѣвая, куда прыгнуть. Со всѣхъ сторонъ окружало ее пламя. Бѣдное животное съ жалкимъ мяуканьемъ призывало на помощь. Мальчишки помирали со смѣху, смотря на ея отчаянье. „Чему смѣтесъ, бѣсенята?—сказалъ кузнецъ.—Бога вы не боитесь: Божія тварь погибаетъ, а вы сдуру радуетесь!“ И, поставя лѣстницу на загорѣвшуюся кровлю, онъ полѣзъ за кошкою. Она поняла его намѣреніе и съ видомъ торопливой благодарности уцѣпилась за его рукавъ. Полуобгорѣлый кузнецъ съ своей добычей слѣзъ внизъ.

Пожаръ свирѣпствовалъ еще нѣсколько времени, наконецъ, унялся, и груды углей безъ пламени ярко горѣли въ темнотѣ ночи; около нихъ бродили погорѣлые жители.

## 82. „КОЛОКОЛЬЧИКИ МОИ.“

Стихотвореніе <sup>1</sup> графа <sup>2</sup> Алексѣя Толстого.

Колокольчики мои,  
Цвѣтики степные!  
Что глядите на меня,  
Темноглубые?

<sup>1</sup> Поem.

<sup>2</sup> Count.



króvļū. fskórū fšā dūrvnə v<sup>w</sup>isəpələ na-dvór. bábī s-kříkəmə spjēsīļū spaštī svajú rúxlūt. ískřī pəltēļū ógnənəjū njūtēļjū, ízbī zəgarēļus.

nónvəjə jvļēņijə pɣvļekló fšəópštšəjə vņimāņijə : kóškə bjégələ pa-króvļū pilájūštšəvə sarájə, ņudəumje-vájə, kudá prīgņut. sa-fšəx starón akružálə jūjo plāmĵə. bjédnəjə žīvótnəjə žálkum mĵaúkəņĵəmə pɣizī-vələ na-póməštš. málĵšikū pəmjirálū só-šmjuxu, smatɣá na-jūjo aťšájəņĵə. tšēmú šmjūtūtus, bjusnátə ?—skazál kuzņəts.—bóɣə vī ņū bajītus : bóžəjə tvárĵ pəgibájit, a v<sup>w</sup>í zdúru ráduĵūtus. i pastávĵə lēsņitšu nə-zəgarēf-šujūsə króvļū, on paléz za-kóškəjū. aná pəņelá jvo namĵérĵijə i š-vĵídəmə tərəplīvəĵ bləɣadárnəštū utšepjīləs zə-jvó rukáf. pəluəbgarēlēĵ kuzņəts švájēĵ dab<sup>w</sup>íťšūĵ šlēs vņīs.

pažár švjirəpstvəvəl jštšó ņəskəļkə vɣēmĵĵū, nəkə-ņəťš, unalsá, i grudī ugļēĵ bjus-plāmĵĵū járkə garēļū f-tĵumnatē nóťšū ; ókələ ņíx bradīļū pəgarēləjə žītūļū.

## 82. kəlakólĵšikū majī.

štuxətvarēņijə gráfə alĵksėjə talstóvə.

kəlakólĵšikū majī,  
tšvjétĵikū štəpnīĵə !  
štó gļdĵtū nə-mĵĵá,  
tómnəgəlub<sup>w</sup>īĵə ?

И о чемъ звените вы  
Въ день веселый мая,  
Средь некошенной травы  
Головой качая ?

Конь несетъ меня стрѣлой  
На полѣ открытомъ,  
Онъ васъ топчетъ подъ собой,  
Бьетъ своимъ копытомъ.

Колокольчики мои,  
Цвѣтики степные,  
Не кляните вы меня,  
Темноглубые !

Я бы радъ васъ не топтать,  
Радъ промчаться мимо,  
Но уздой не удержать  
Бѣгъ неукротимый !

Я лечу, лечу стрѣлой, -  
Только пыль взметаю,  
Конь несетъ меня лихой,  
А куда—не знаю !

i-a-ťšóm zvjǫńťu v<sup>wĩ</sup>  
 v-děń vjǫólǫj májǫ,  
 sřed ņukóšǫnǫj trav<sup>wĩ</sup>  
 gǫlavóǫj kaťšájǫ ?

koń ņǫsót mǫńǫ stǫelóǫ  
 ná-pǫǫ atkrítǫm,  
 ǫń vǫs tóptšǫt pǫt-sabóǫ  
 bjót svajím kap<sup>wít</sup>ǫm.

kǫlakóľšikǫ mají,  
 tšvjétǫkǫ stǫpníǫ,  
 ņǫ kľǫńťu v<sup>wĩ</sup> mǫńǫ,  
 tšómnǫgǫlub<sup>wíj</sup>ǫ !

ja bǫ rád vǫs ņǫ taptát,  
 rát pramťšǫtsǫ mǫímǫ,  
 nǫ-uzdóǫ ņǫ uďǫržát  
 bjék ņǫukratǫmǫj.

ja ľǫťšú, ľǫťšú stǫelóǫ,  
 tolǫ p<sup>wíl</sup> vzmǫstájǫ,  
 koń ņǫsót mǫńǫ ľǫxóǫ,  
 a kudá—ņǫ znájǫ !

**83. THE TRANSLATION.**

As everything appearing in Russian in this volume is translated into English, it has been thought meet to turn the foregoing extracts likewise into English for the greater satisfaction of the student. The translation is not intended to be strictly literal, but is meant to convey the *sense* of the Russian original in good English, whilst keeping verbally as near to it as possible.

Words enclosed in [     ] do not occur in the Russian.

Words in (     ) do occur in the Russian, but are better omitted in English.

**84. NIGHTFALL.**

The plain was darkening, the lights were being lit in the villages ; along the road between the oats galloped for [his] night-watch [in the field], a belated youth in [his] shabby smock. The last gleam of daylight died away on the storm-clouds ; the laborious day ended ; [and] the warm, dark, cloud-wrapt night was moving on.—(V. VERESAYEV.)

**85. THE LADDER.**

A ladder was once standing against the wall. Though the rungs [were] all alike, (yet) the topmost one began to lord it over the lower ones.

A man was passing by ; he looked at the ladder, took hold of it, and turned it upside down. Then the top rung appeared at the bottom.—(A. IZMAILOV.)



**86. THE FOX AND THE PITCHER.**

A peasant-woman went into the field to reap, and hid in the bushes a pitcher containing milk. A fox stealthily approached the pitcher, poked his head into it, and lapped up the milk. The time came for him [to return] home, but what a misfortune! he could not draw his head out of the pitcher. He goes [up and down], shakes his head and says, 'Now then, pitcher, that'll do! You have had enough fun; let me out, dear! No more of your fooling! You have had some sport, that's enough!' The pitcher would not leave him, in spite of all. The fox became angry, 'Wait, you pitcher, if you don't go away honourably, (then) I'll drown you!' The fox ran down to the river, and began to drown the pitcher. The pitcher did go to the bottom, but (also) dragged the fox after it.—(Folk-tale.)

**87. THE SQUIRREL AND THE WOLF.**

A squirrel was springing from twig to twig, when she fell right on top of a wolf asleep. The wolf jumped up, [seized her], and wanted to eat her up, but the squirrel begged to be set at liberty. The wolf replied, 'Good! I shall release you, if you tell me why you squirrels are so happy. I am always weary of life; but look at you! up in the tops there, you are always sporting and springing.' The squirrel said: 'Let me first get to a tree, and from it I shall tell you: as it is, I am afraid (of you).' The wolf let go, the squirrel went to the tree, and from it said: 'You are weary of life because

you are evil. Wickedness scorches your heart. We are happy because we are good and do harm to no one.'  
—(L. N. TOLSTOY.)

### 88. AT THE FIRE.

In a moment the flames enveloped the whole house. The floors began to crack, the sparks rained [down], the blazing beams began to fall, [and] the red smoke curled above the roof. Soon the whole village had poured out of doors. The peasant-women with shrieks hastened to save their furniture. The sparks flew about in a fiery storm, [and] the huts [of the peasants] began to catch fire.

A new phenomenon attracted the attention of all : a cat ran along the roof of the blazing coach-house, not knowing where to spring from. On every hand the flame[s] encircled it. The poor animal cried out for help with pitiful mews. [Some] young scamps were dying with laughter as they witnessed its despair. 'What are you laughing at, you little devils?' said the blacksmith. 'You do not fear God. One of God's creatures is perishing, and you foolishly rejoice!' And, placing a ladder against the burning roof, he climbed up for the cat. It understood his motive, and with a quick <sup>1</sup> glance of gratitude clung to his sleeve. The blacksmith, wellnigh burnt, climbed down with his booty.

The fire continued to rage for some time ; at last it abated, though <sup>2</sup> the heaps of charcoal continued to

<sup>1</sup> lit. 'with a glance of hasty gratitude.'

<sup>2</sup> lit. 'and.'

burn brightly without a flame, in the darkness of night,  
[while] round them roamed the inhabitants burnt out  
[of their homes].—(A. S. PUSHKIN.)

89. 'BLUEBELLS MINE.'

Bluebells mine,  
flowerets of the steppes !  
Why do ye glance at me  
dark-blue ones ?

And of what are ye ringing  
this happy May-day,  
'midst the unshorn grass  
tossing your heads ?

My steed bears me swiftly <sup>1</sup>  
o'er the open plain,  
he treads you 'neath him,  
strikes you with his hoof.

Bluebells mine,  
flowerets of the steppes !  
Do not curse me,  
dark-blue ones !

Glad would I be to spare you, <sup>2</sup>  
glad to race quickly by,  
but with the curb I cannot control  
[our] mad career ! <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> lit. 'with the swiftness of an arrow.'

<sup>2</sup> lit. 'not to tread you down.'

<sup>3</sup> lit. 'the unruly race.'

I fly, fly swiftly,<sup>1</sup>  
just raising the dust,  
my steed bears me boldly,  
but whither—I know not !  
(Count ALEXIS TOLSTOY.)

<sup>1</sup> lit. 'with the swiftness of an arrow.'



## PART III

### ELEMENTARY MORPHOLOGY

#### THE NOUN

##### 90. GENDER OF NOUNS.

Nouns are classified according to gender. Gender may be either Grammatical (*i.e.* according to endings, etc.), or Natural (*i.e.* according to sex).

##### 91. NATURAL GENDER.

Names of living persons and things belonging to the male sex are *Masculine*, *e.g.* братъ, [brat], 'brother.' Names of living persons and things belonging to the female sex are *Feminine*, *e.g.* сестра, [sɛstrá], 'sister.' Names which give no indication of the sex of the thing named are classified as *Common*, for they denote either males or females, *e.g.* сирота, [sɪratá], 'orphan.'

##### 92. GRAMMATICAL GENDER.

All nouns denoting inanimate things, and ending in the nominative singular in **ъ**, **й** are masculine. All nouns denoting inanimate things, and ending in the nominative singular in **а**, **я** are feminine. All nouns

denoting inanimate things and ending in the nominative singular in o, e are neuter.

*Note.*—Nouns ending in the nominative singular in ь may be either masculine or feminine, and to discover their gender a reliable dictionary must be consulted.

### A. Some Masculine Nouns :—

- |    |            |                          |               |
|----|------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | столъ,     | [stol],                  | table.        |
|    | стулъ,     | [stul],                  | chair.        |
|    | полъ,      | [pol],                   | floor.        |
|    | потолокъ,  | [pətalók],               | ceiling.      |
|    | карандашъ, | [kərandáš],              | pencil.       |
|    | самоваръ,  | [səməvár],               | tea-urn.      |
| 2. | чай,       | [tʃsæi],                 | tea.          |
|    | край,      | [krai],                  | edge, region. |
|    | музей,     | [muzéi],                 | museum.       |
|    | соловей,   | [sələvjéi],              | nightingale.  |
|    | воробей,   | [vərabjéi],              | sparrow.      |
|    | обычай,    | [ab <sup>w</sup> iʃsui], | custom.       |
| 3. | день,      | [dɛn],                   | day.          |
|    | дождь,     | [došt],                  | rain.         |
|    | огонь,     | [agón],                  | fire.         |
|    | камень,    | [kánjɛn],                | stone.        |
|    | фонарь,    | [fanárj],                | lantern.      |
|    | уголь,     | [úgəl],                  | coal.         |

### B. Some Feminine Nouns :—

- |    |        |           |        |
|----|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1. | стѣна, | [stʃená], | wall.  |
|    | книга, | [knígə],  | book.  |
|    | вода,  | [vadá],   | water. |

|          |            |          |
|----------|------------|----------|
| картина, | [kartínə], | picture. |
| бумага,  | [bumágə],  | paper.   |
| голова,  | [gəlavá],  | head.    |

|    |          |            |             |
|----|----------|------------|-------------|
| 2. | баня,    | [bánə],    | bath-house. |
|    | заря,    | [zaɾá],    | dawn.       |
|    | пуля,    | [púlə],    | bullet.     |
|    | земля,   | [zɛm]á],   | earth.      |
|    | спальня, | [spál]nə], | bedroom.    |
|    | деревня, | [dʲɛrvnə], | village.    |

|    |          |               |           |
|----|----------|---------------|-----------|
| 3. | соль,    | [sol],        | salt.     |
|    | ночь,    | [noʧ̌š],     | night.    |
|    | мышь,    | [mʷiʃ̌],      | mouse.    |
|    | лошадь,  | [lóʃ̌əʧ̌],    | horse.    |
|    | кровать, | [kra.vátʃ̌],  | bedstead. |
|    | церковь, | [ʧ̌šɛɾkəʧ̌], | church.   |

## C. Some Neuter Nouns:—

|    |        |           |          |
|----|--------|-----------|----------|
| 1. | перо,  | [p̌jɛró], | pen.     |
|    | окно,  | [aknó],   | window.  |
|    | вино,  | [vjinó],  | wine.    |
|    | утро,  | [útrə],   | morning. |
|    | слово, | [slónvə], | word.    |
|    | мыло,  | [mʷílə],  | soap.    |

|    |             |                  |           |
|----|-------------|------------------|-----------|
| 2. | море,       | [mórə],          | sea.      |
|    | поле,       | [pólə],          | field.    |
|    | кофе,       | [kófjə],         | coffee.   |
|    | полотенце,  | [pəlatɛnťsə],   | towel.    |
|    | училище,    | [uʧ̌síliʃ̌ťsə], | school.   |
|    | упражнение, | [upražnɛnʲijə], | exercise. |

*Note.*—It is convenient to establish a separate class of eleven *neuter* nouns. Ten of them have the suffix -мя in the nominative singular, and one has the suffix -тя.

These nouns are :—

|         |                        |                    |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------|
| время,  | [vrémjə],              | time.              |
| бремя,  | [brémjə],              | burden.            |
| знамя,  | [známjə],              | banner.            |
| пламя,  | [plámjə],              | flame.             |
| племя,  | [plémjə],              | tribe.             |
| сѣмя,   | [sémjə],               | seed.              |
| вымя,   | [v <sup>w</sup> ímjə], | udder.             |
| темя,   | [témjə],               | crown of the head. |
| стремя, | [strémjə],             | stirrup.           |
| имя,    | [ímjə],                | name.              |
| дитя,   | [dítjá],               | child.             |

EXERCISE. State the gender of the following nouns :—

|       |        |       |        |         |          |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|----------|
| домъ  | лѣто   | ухо   | зима   | часъ    | ручей    |
| [dom] | [létə] | [úxə] | [zimá] | [tʃsas] | [ruʃséi] |
| house | summer | ear   | winter | hour    | stream   |

|       |        |          |          |          |
|-------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| годъ  | тѣло   | весна    | башня    | солнце   |
| [got] | [télə] | [vjesná] | [bášnjə] | [sónʈsə] |
| year  | body   | spring   | tower    | sun      |

|               |                    |             |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| неряха        | староста           | спичка      |
| [nɐɹáxə]      | [stárəstə]         | [spjítʃskə] |
| untidy person | headman of village | match       |

|           |              |         |           |
|-----------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| трамвай   | терпѣніе     | кухня   | подушка   |
| [tramváj] | [tɐrpjénijə] | [kúxnə] | [padúškə] |
| tram      | patience     | kitchen | pillow    |



## RUSSIAN QUOTATIONS :—

Время—деньги (pl.)

[vrémjə dɛŋgɪ.]

Time is <sup>1</sup> money.

Вотъ человѣкъ!

[vót-tʃɪlavjék !]

This is the man ! (Lat. 'Ecce homo.')

Ни рыба,<sup>2</sup> ни мясо.<sup>3</sup>

[ɲi-ríbə, ɲi-mjásə.]

Neither flesh, nor fowl.

Народъ—тѣло, царь—голова.

[narót-tʃɛlə, tsárj—gɛlavá.]

The people are the body, the king is the head.

Гдѣ законъ, тамъ и <sup>4</sup> обида.

[gdé zakón, tám-i abjída.]

Where there is law, there is also injury.

(Lat. 'Summum jus, summa injuria.')

Я царь—я рабъ, я червь—я Богъ. (Державинъ.)

[ja tsárj—ja ráp, ja tʃɛrvj—ja bóx. (dɛrʒávɪn.)]

I (am) a king, a slave, a worm, a god !

<sup>1</sup> The present tense of the verb *быть*, [bʷɪtʲ], 'to be,' has only two forms in Modern Russian: (1) the third person singular *есть*, [jɛstʲ], 'is,' and the third person plural *есть*, [sutʲ], 'are.' These forms are generally omitted as a copula between the subject and the predicate, their omission being sometimes indicated by a hyphen, as in the above example.

<sup>2</sup> fish.

<sup>3</sup> meat.

<sup>4</sup> also.

## THE ADJECTIVE

## 93. ADJECTIVAL ENDINGS.

In Russian all adjectives have distinct endings for the masculine, feminine, and neuter genders. The masculine terminations are: -ый, -ой, -ий; the feminine: -ая, -яя, -ья; and the neuter: -ое, -ее, -ье.

## 94. ADJECTIVES IN -ЫЙ, -АЯ, -ОЕ, AND -ОЙ, -АЯ, -ОЕ.

The two series of endings above belong to the *Normal* (i.e. non-Jotated) adjectival stems:—

## EXAMPLES:—

- |    |           |             |          |
|----|-----------|-------------|----------|
| 1. | красн-ый, | [krásnəi],  | } red.   |
|    | красн-ая, | [krásnəjə], |          |
|    | красн-ое, | [krásnəjə], |          |
|    | сѣр-ый,   | [šérəi],    | } grey.  |
|    | сѣр-ая,   | [šérəjə],   |          |
|    | сѣр-ое,   | [šérəjə],   |          |
|    | бѣл-ый,   | [bjéləi],   | } white. |
|    | бѣл-ая,   | [bjéləjə],  |          |
|    | бѣл-ое,   | [bjéləjə],  |          |
| 2. | дорог-ой, | [dəragói],  | } dear.  |
|    | дорог-ая, | [dəragájə], |          |
|    | дорог-ое, | [dəragójə], |          |
|    | пуст-ой,  | [pustói],   | } empty. |
|    | пуст-ая,  | [pustájə],  |          |
|    | пуст-ое,  | [pustójə],  |          |

|           |             |                  |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| прост-ой, | [prastóɪ],  | } plain, simple. |
| прост-ая, | [prastájə], |                  |
| прост-ое, | [prastóɐ],  |                  |

### 95. ADJECTIVES IN -ИЙ, -ЯЯ, -ЕЕ.

This series of endings occurs with *Jotated* stems, e.g. :—

|           |             |          |
|-----------|-------------|----------|
| син-ий,   | [sínɪ],     | } blue.  |
| син-яя,   | [sínəjə],   |          |
| син-ее,   | [sínəɐ],    |          |
| верхн-ий, | [vjérxɪ],   | } upper. |
| верхн-яя, | [vjérxəjə], |          |
| верхн-ее, | [vjérxəɐ],  |          |
| нижн-ий,  | [nǐžɪ],     | } lower. |
| нижн-яя,  | [nǐžəjə],   |          |
| нижн-ее,  | [nǐžəɐ],    |          |

### 96. ADJECTIVES IN -ИЙ, -АЯ, -ОЕ.

This series of endings is found with the stems in к [k], г [g], х [x], e.g. :—

|            |              |                   |
|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| коротк-ий, | [karótɕi],   | } short.          |
| коротк-ая, | [karótɕəjə], |                   |
| коротк-ое, | [karótɕəɐ],  |                   |
| долг-ий,   | [dólgɪ],     | } long (of time). |
| долг-ая,   | [dólgəjə],   |                   |
| долг-ое,   | [dólgəɐ],    |                   |
| тих-ий,    | [tíxɪ],      | } quiet, slow.    |
| тих-ая,    | [tíxəjə],    |                   |
| тих-ое,    | [tíxəɐ],     |                   |

*Note.*—The masculine ending *-ий* belongs to the adjectival stems in *к* [k], *г* [g], *х* [x], when the accent falls on the stem ; otherwise the ending is *-ой*, *e.g.* :—

|          |            |         |
|----------|------------|---------|
| глух-ой, | [gluxóĭ],  | } deaf. |
| глух-ая, | [gluxáĭə], |         |
| глух-ое, | [gluxóĭə], |         |

## 97. ADJECTIVES IN *-ий*, *-ая*, *-ее*.

This series of endings occurs with the stems ending in ‘sibilants,’ *i.e.* *ж* [ž], *ш* [š], *щ* [štʃ], *ч* [tʃ], *e.g.* :—

|          |             |          |
|----------|-------------|----------|
| свѣж-ий, | [svjěžəĭ],  | } fresh. |
| свѣж-ая, | [svjěžəĭə], |          |
| свѣж-ее, | [svjěžəĭə], |          |

|           |             |         |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| хорош-ий, | [xaróšəĭ],  | } good. |
| хорош-ая, | [xaróšəĭə], |         |
| хорош-ее, | [xaróšəĭə], |         |

|         |             |         |
|---------|-------------|---------|
| тощ-ий, | [tóštʃi],   | } lean. |
| тощ-ая, | [tóštʃəĭə], |         |
| тощ-ее, | [tóštʃəĭə], |         |

|           |              |        |
|-----------|--------------|--------|
| горяч-ий, | [garǽtʃi],   | } hot. |
| горяч-ая, | [garǽtʃəĭə], |        |
| горяч-ее, | [garǽtʃəĭə], |        |

*Note.*—When the accent is on the endings, they are spelt *-ой*, *-ая*, *-ое*, *e.g.* :—

|           |            |               |
|-----------|------------|---------------|
| больш-ой, | [balšóĭ],  | } big, large. |
| больш-ая, | [balšáĭə], |               |
| больш-ое, | [balšóĭə], |               |

**98. ADJECTIVES IN -ИЙ, -ЬЯ, -ЬЕ.**

These endings belong to certain possessive adjectives which are for the most part derived from the names of animals, *e.g.* :—

|          |            |   |
|----------|------------|---|
| ВОЛЧ-ИЙ, | [vólʃsi],  | } wolf's ; (from волкъ, [volk],<br>'wolf'). |
| ВОЛЧ-ЬЯ, | [vólʃsjə], |   |
| ВОЛЧ-ЬЕ, | [vólʃsjə], |   |
| ЛИС-ИЙ,  | [lʲɪsi],   | } fox's ; (from лиса, [lisá],<br>'fox').    |
| ЛИС-ЬЯ,  | [lʲɪsjə],  |   |
| ЛИС-ЬЕ,  | [lʲɪsjə],  |   |

**99. AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.**

Adjectives agree with the nouns they qualify in gender, number, and case. The following adjectives and nouns illustrate this agreement in the nominative singular of all three genders, *e.g.* :—

Русский чай, [rúski ʃsáɪ], Russian tea.

Французская кухня, [frantsúskejə kúxnə], French cuisine.

Доброе старое время, [dóbrəjə stárəjə vrémjə], good old time.

**100. THE TWO FORMS OF THE ADJECTIVE.**

Qualifying adjectives generally have two forms in Russian : (1) *The Long*, or *Attributive*, and (2) *the Short*, or *Predicative* form. The latter can be derived from the former by substituting in the nominative singular the endings : (1) -Ъ, -а, -о for : (a) -ИЙ, -АЯ, -ОЕ ; (b) -ИЙ, ая, ое ; and (c) -ОЙ, -АЯ, -ОЕ ; (2) -Ь, -Я, -Е



for -ий, -ая, -ее ; (3) -ъ, -а, -е (or о when accented)  
for -ий, -ая, -ее (of the 'sibilant' stems), *e.g.* :—

## LONG FORM.

## SHORT FORM.

## 1. (a)

|         |            |          |        |           |
|---------|------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| бѣл-ый, | [bʲɛlɐj̯], | } white. | бѣл-ъ, | [bʲɛl].   |
| бѣл-ая, | [bʲɛlɐjə], |          | бѣл-а, | [bʲɛláj]. |
| бѣл-ое, | [bʲɛlɐjə], |          | бѣл-о, | [bʲɛlə].  |

## (b)

|            |              |         |           |                               |
|------------|--------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| глубок-ий, | [glubókʲi],  | } deep. | глубок-ъ, | [glubók].                     |
| глубок-ая, | [glubókəjə], |         | глубок-а, | [glubakáj].                   |
| глубок-ое, | [glubókəjə], |         | глубок-о, | [glubókə]<br>or<br>[glubakó]. |

## (c)

|         |           |        |        |          |
|---------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|
| сух-ой, | [suxóʲi], | } dry. | сух-ъ, | [sux].   |
| сух-ая, | [suxájə], |        | сух-а, | [suxáj]. |
| сух-ое, | [suxóʲə]. |        | сух-о, | [súxə].  |

## 2.

|         |           |         |        |          |
|---------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|
| син-ий, | [ʂɪnʲi],  | } blue. | син-ъ, | [ʂɪn].   |
| син-ая, | [ʂɪnəjə], |         | син-я, | [ʂɪnáj]. |
| син-ее, | [ʂɪnəjə], |         | син-е, | [ʂɪnə].  |

## 3. (a)

|          |             |          |         |            |
|----------|-------------|----------|---------|------------|
| свѣж-ий, | [ʂvjɛžəj̯], | } fresh. | свѣж-ъ, | [ʂvjɛʂ].   |
| свѣж-ая, | [ʂvjɛžəjə], |          | свѣж-а, | [ʂvjɛžáj]. |
| свѣж-ее, | [ʂvjɛžəjə], |          | свѣж-о, | [ʂvjɛžə].  |

## (b)

|           |               |        |          |              |
|-----------|---------------|--------|----------|--------------|
| горяч-ий, | [garʲɛʦʲi],   | } hot. | горяч-ъ, | [garʲɛʦʲ].   |
| горяч-ая, | [garʲɛʦʲəjə], |        | горяч-а, | [garʲɛʦʲáj]. |
| горяч-ее, | [garʲɛʦʲəjə], |        | горяч-о, | [garʲɛʦʲó].  |

*Note 1.*—When the adjectival stem ends in two consonants, e or o is sometimes developed between these consonants in the short form of the nominative masculine singular, *e.g.* :—

| LONG FORM.  | SHORT FORM.   |
|---|---|
| черн-ый, [tʂórnəi],<br>черн-ая, [tʂórnəjə],<br>черн-ое, [tʂórnəjə], | чер-е-н-ъ, [tʂóɾɯn].<br>черн-а, [tʂerná].<br>черн-о, [tʂórnə] or<br>[tʂernó]. |
| узк-ий, [úsɕi],<br>узк-ая, [úsɕəjə],<br>узк-ое, [úsɕəjə],           | уз-о-к-ъ, [úzək].<br>узк-а, [uská].<br>узк-о, [úsɕə].                         |

*Note 2.*—When there is a ь between the two final consonants of the stem, it develops into a vowel in the nominative masculine singular of the short form, and is represented in spelling by e, *e.g.* :—

| LONG FORM.   | SHORT FORM.   |
|--|---|
| горьк-ий, [góɾɕi],<br>горьк-ая, [góɾɕəjə],<br>горьк-ое, [góɾɕəjə], | гор-е-к-ъ, [góɾɕk].<br>горьк-а, [gaɾɕká].<br>горьк-о, [góɾɕkə]. |

**EXERCISE.** Write the short forms of the adjectives given below, and note that the *accent* in Section I. is *permanent on the stem*; in Section II. is *shifted to the endings in the feminine and neuter*; and in Section III. is *shifted to the endings in the feminine only*.

|                |                |                  |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| I. прекрасный, | [pʁɛkrásnəɪ̯], | beautiful.       |
| приятный,      | [pʁijátnəɪ̯],  | pleasant.        |
| полезный,      | [paléznəɪ̯],   | useful.          |
| интересный,    | [inʲtʲɛsnəɪ̯], | interesting.     |
| удобный,       | [udóbɲəɪ̯],    | comfortable.     |
| здоровый,      | [zdaróvnəɪ̯],  | healthy, sound.  |
| довольный,     | [davólnəɪ̯].   | satisfied.       |
| готовый,       | [gatóvnəɪ̯],   | ready.           |
| II. тяжелый,   | [ʲɛžóləɪ̯],    | heavy.           |
| полный,        | [pólnəɪ̯],     | full.            |
| легкий,        | [lʲóʁkɪ̯],     | easy.            |
| темный,        | [tʲómɲəɪ̯],    | dark.            |
| желтый,        | [žóltəɪ̯],     | yellow.          |
| светлый,       | [svjétləɪ̯],   | light, clear.    |
| больной,       | [balʲnóɪ̯],    | ill, sick.       |
| красный,       | [krásnəɪ̯].    | red.             |
| III. тонкий,   | [tónkɪ̯],      | thin.            |
| твердый,       | [tvjórdəɪ̯],   | hard.            |
| мягкий,        | [mjǎʁkɪ̯],     | soft.            |
| толстый,       | [tólstəɪ̯],    | thick.           |
| слабый,        | [slábəɪ̯],     | weak.            |
| трудный,       | [trúdnəɪ̯],    | difficult, hard. |
| блѣдный,       | [blédnəɪ̯],    | pale.            |
| горький,       | [górkɪ̯],      | bitter.          |

### 101. USE OF THE SHORT FORM.

The short, or predicate adjective is used in Modern Russian only when it forms the predicate of a sentence, *e.g.* :—

Ужинъ готовъ.

[úʒən gatóf.]

Supper is ready.

Море широко и глубоко.

[móre ʃərakó i glubakó.]

The sea is wide and deep.

Осенняя ночь долга и темна.

[aʃénɛjə nóʃs dalgá i ʧɛmná.]

The autumn night is long and dark.

Горька работа, да сладокъ хлѣбъ.

[garáká rabótə, da sládək x]ép.]

Work is bitter, but bread is sweet.

Трудень первый шагъ и скучень первый путь.

(Пушкинъ.)

[trúɖɛn pjérvəj ʃak i skúʃɛn pjérvəj puʧ. (púʃkɛn.)]

Difficult is the first step, and weary is the first path.

Природный умъ его былъ здравъ и свѣтелъ.

(С. Аксаковъ.)

[priródnəj úm jɛvə bʷil zdráf i ʃvjétɛl. (ɛs. aksákəf.)]

His mind was naturally sound and clear.

Какъ пустъ и вялъ и ничтожень почти всякій

прожитой день. (Тургеневъ.)

[kák púst i vjál i niʃtózɛn paʃɕi ʃɕəkɪ prəʒitói dɛɲ.

(turgénɛf.)]

How empty and dull and worthless is almost every day  
lived through.

Все тихо, задумчиво, грустно. (Короленко.)

[fʃo tɪxə, zadúmʧɪvə, grúsɲə. (kəra]énkə.)]

All is still, thoughtful, and sad.

Ты прозаикъ, я поэтъ ;  
 Ты богатъ, я бѣденъ ;  
 Ты румянъ, какъ маковъ цвѣтъ ;  
 Я, какъ смерть, и тощъ и блѣденъ.  
 (Пушкинъ.)

[tí prazájɪk, já paét ;  
 tí bagát, já bjédɪn ;  
 tí rumján, kak mákəf tsvjét ;  
 já, kak smjértʃ, i tóštʃ i blédɪn. (púškɪn.)]

Thou art prosaic, and I poetic (a poet) ;  
 Thou art rich, and I poor ;  
 Thou art flushed like the poppy flower ;  
 I am lean and pale as death.

Эта жизнь такъ скучна и темна. (М. Лохвицкая.)  
 [étə žízɲ, ták skušná i tɛmná. (ɛm. laxvjítʃkəjə.)]  
 This life is so dull and gloomy.

## 102. USE OF THE LONG FORM.

The long, or attributive form is chiefly used when the adjective serves to qualify a noun, *e.g.* :—

Трудный урокъ.  
 [trúdnəj urók.]  
 A difficult lesson.

Скучная книга.  
 [skušnéjə knígə.]  
 A dull book.

Свѣтлая ночь.  
 [svjétləjə nóčʃ.]  
 A light night.



Хорошій и вкусный обѣдъ.

[xaróšəj i fkúsənəj abjét.]

A good and tasty dinner.

*Note.*—The long form is often used when the short is expected, *i.e.* as part of the predicate. In this case the adjective generally has an attributive value and answers the question какой? [kakój], ‘what’? *i.e.* ‘what is the quality of the thing represented by the noun?’ *e.g.* :—

Утро было свѣжее и прекрасное. (Лермонтовъ.)

[útrə bʷilə sʷjəžəjə i prɛkrásnəjə. (lɛrməntəf.).]

The morning was fresh and beautiful.

The use of the long form often suggests that a substantive is understood, *e.g.* :—

Онъ очень добрый (подраз.<sup>1</sup> человекъ.)

[on ótʃʲɪnə dóbrəj (pədrəz. tʃɛləvʲɛk.).]

He is a very kind man.

#### EXAMPLES :—

Добрый день.

[dóbrəj dɛnʲ.]

Good day !

Добрый вечеръ.

[dóbrəj vjɛtʃɪr.]

Good evening !

Ласковое слово—что весенний день.

[láskəvəjə slóvə—štə vjɛsnjɪ dɛnʲ.]

A kind word is like a spring day.

<sup>1</sup> подразумевается [pədrəzumjɛvájɪtsə] = (it) is understood.

Что имя?—Звукъ пустой. (Лермонтовъ.)

[štó ímjə—zvúk pustóĭ. (lěrməntəf.)]

What is a name? An empty sound.

Синее небо глубоко и странно. (Мережковский.)

[šínəjə ɲébə glubókə i stráñə. (mjɛškófski.)]

The blue sky is deep and strange.

Милый другъ,—я знаю, я глубоко знаю,

Что безсиленъ стихъ мой, блѣдный и больной.

(Надсонъ.)

[mjíləĭ drúk,—ja znáju, ja glubókə znáju,

štə bjɛšlĭn štíx məĭ, blédnəĭ i baĭnóĭ. (nátsən.)]

Dear friend,—I know, I know full well

That my pale and sickly verse is powerless.

Русская пѣсня печальна.

[rúskəjə pjésɲə pjɛšɛlnə.]

Russian music (lit. song) is sad.

Итальянскій климатъ теплый, а русскій холодный.

[italjánski klímət ʈópləĭ, a rúski xalódnəĭ.]

The Italian climate is warm, the Russian (is) cold.

Лѣтній день дологъ.

[létɲi ɖén ɖólək.]

The summer day is long.

## THE PRONOUNS

## 103. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

|             |       |                         |         |
|-------------|-------|-------------------------|---------|
| я, [ja],    | I.    | мы, [m <sup>w</sup> i], | we.     |
| ты, [ti],   | thou. | вы, [v <sup>w</sup> i], | you.    |
| онъ, [on],  | he.   | они, <i>m.</i> , [aní], | } they. |
| она, [aná], | she.  | онѣ, <i>f.</i> , [aně], |         |
| оно, [anó], | it.   | они, <i>n.</i> , [aní], |         |

## 104. RELATIVE-INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

|                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| кто, [kto],                   | кто, [što],                      |
| who, or who ?                 | what, or what ? etc.             |
| какой, [kakóĭ], <i>m.</i> ,   | который, [katórĕĭ], <i>m.</i> ,  |
| what, or what ?               | which, etc.                      |
| какая, [kakájə], <i>f.</i> ,  | которая, [katórəjə], <i>f.</i> , |
| what, or what ?               | which, etc.                      |
| какое, [kakójə], <i>n.</i> ,  | которое, [katórəjə], <i>n.</i> , |
| what, or what ?               | which, etc.                      |
| каковъ, [kakóf], <i>m.</i> ,  | чей, [tsei], <i>m.</i> ,         |
| what, what sort of.           | whose.                           |
| какова, [kəkavá], <i>f.</i> , | чья, [tʃja], <i>f.</i> ,         |
| what, what sort of.           | whose.                           |
| каково, [kəkavó], <i>n.</i> , | чьё, [tʃjo], <i>n.</i> ,         |
| used as adv. 'how.'           | whose.                           |

## 105. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| этотъ, [étət], <i>m.</i> , | тотъ, [tot], <i>m.</i> , |
| эта, [étə], <i>f.</i> ,    | та, [ta], <i>f.</i> ,    |
| это, [étə], <i>n.</i> ,    | то, [to], <i>n.</i> ,    |
| } this.                    |                          |
| } that.                    |                          |

## 106. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

|                          |                  |               |                   |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| <i>m.</i> МОЙ, [moj̩],   | } my,<br>mine.   | НАШЪ, [naš̩], | } our,<br>ours.   |
| <i>f.</i> МОЯ, [majá],   |                  | НАША, [nášə], |                   |
| <i>n.</i> МОЕ, [majó],   |                  | НАШЕ, [nášə], |                   |
| <i>m.</i> ТВОЙ, [tvoj̩], | } thy,<br>thine. | ВАШЪ, [vaš̩], | } your,<br>yours. |
| <i>f.</i> ТВОЯ, [tvajá], |                  | ВАША, [vášə], |                   |
| <i>n.</i> ТВОЕ, [tvajó], |                  | ВАШЕ, [vášə], |                   |

*Note 1.*—There is in Russian no distinct adjectival form for the third person. The third person possessive is expressed by the genitive case of the old demonstrative pronoun *и, я, е*, *e.g.* :—

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| ЕГО, [jɛvó], | his, its.      |
| ЕЯ, [jɛjó],  | her, hers.     |
| ИХЪ, [jix̩], | their, theirs. |

These forms are used for all three genders in both numbers, *e.g.* :—

Это его карандашъ.  
[étə jɛvó kərandaš̩.]  
This is his pencil.

Это его книга.  
[étə jɛvó knígə.]  
This is his book.

Это его перо.  
[étə jɛvó pjɛró.]  
This is his pen.

Это ея ключъ.  
[étə jɛjó ključ̩š̩.]  
This is her key.

Это ея шуба.  
[étə jɛjó šúbə.]  
This is her fur-coat.

Это ея полотенце.  
[étə jɛjó pələtɕéntɕə.]  
This is her towel.

Это ихъ домъ.

[étə jíx dóm.]

This is their house.

Это ихъ комната.

[étə jíx kómnətə.]

This is their room.

Это ихъ поле.

[étə jíx póljə.]

This is their field.

Это его книги.

[étə jenvó knígɪ.]

These are his books.

Это его деньги (*pl.*). This is his money (*dénɣɪ*).

„ ея „ „ her „

„ ихъ „ „ their „

*Note 2.*—The pronominal adjective свой, своя, свое, [svoj], [svajá], [svajó], may take the place of a possessive pronoun, agreeing with the noun qualified in number, gender, and case. But its use is possible only when the noun which it qualifies refers to the subject of the sentence. (For examples see below, pp. 122-23).

### *Word-list.*

|                                   |                    |                 |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|
| да, [da],                         | yes.               | какъ, [kak],    | how.   |
| нѣтъ, [nɛt],                      | no.                | гдѣ, [gdɛ],     | where. |
| не, [nɛ],                         | not.               | здѣсь, [zɔɛsʲ], | here.  |
| и, [i],                           | and.               | тамъ, [tam],    | there. |
| а, [a],                           | but, and.          | вотъ, [vot],    | here.  |
| или, [ɪli],                       | or.                | тоже, [tóžə],   | also.  |
| или . . . или, [ɪli] . . . [ɪli], | either . . . or.   |                 |        |
| ни . . . ни, [ni] . . . [ni],     | neither . . . nor. |                 |        |



## EXAMPLES :—

Что это ?—Это карандашъ.

[štó etə ?—étə kərándáš.]

What 's that ?—It 's a pencil.

Что это ?—Это столъ и стулъ.

[štó etə ?—étə stól-ī stúl.]

What are these ?—A table and a chair.

Это стулъ ?—Да, это стулъ.

[étə stúl ?—dá, étə stúl.]

Is this a chair ?—Yes, it is (a chair).

Это соль ?—Нѣтъ, это не соль, а<sup>1</sup> сахаръ.

[étə sól ?—nét, étə nɪ sól, a sáxər.]

Is this salt ?—No, it 's not salt, it 's sugar.

Это чай или кофе ?—Это чай.

[étə tʃsáj ili kófjə ?—étə tʃsáj.]

Is this tea or coffee ?—It 's tea.

Гдѣ мой ножъ ?—Вотъ онъ.

[gdé mɔj nɔʃ ?—vót-ən.]

Where 's my knife ?—Here it is.

Гдѣ мой русскій словарь ?—Онъ тамъ.

[gdé mɔj rúsʃkɪ slávárj ?—on tám.]

Where 's my Russian dictionary ?—There (it is) !

Гдѣ ваша англійская грамматика ?—Вотъ она.

[gdé vəʃə anglʃískəjə gramátɪkə ?—vót-ənə.]

Where 's your English grammar ?—It 's here.

<sup>1</sup> a = but.

Гдѣ мое перо ?—Вотъ оно.  
 [gdě majo pjeró ?—vót-ənə.]  
 Where is my pen ?—It 's here.

Гдѣ они ?—Они тамъ.  
 [gdě aŋi ?—aŋi tám.]  
 Where are they ?—They 're there.

Гдѣ вы ?—Я здѣсь.  
 [gdě vʷi ?—ja zděs.]  
 Where are you ?—I 'm here.

Кто это ?—Это нашъ учитель.  
 [któ etə ?—étə náš uʃsítɕ.]  
 Who 's that ?—It 's our teacher.

Чей это домъ ?—Нашъ.  
 [ʃséi etə dóm ?—náš.]  
 Whose house is this ?—Ours.

Чья это книга ?—Это ея грамматика.  
 [ʃsjá etə knígə ?—étə jujo gramátɕkə.]  
 Whose is this book ?—It 's her grammar.

Чье это пальто ?—Мое.  
 [ʃsjó etə paɫtó ?—majó.]  
 Whose is this coat ?—Mine.

Это ваша или моя шляпа ?  
 [étə vášə iɭi majá šɭápə ?]  
 Is this your hat or mine ?

Какъ вашъ адресъ ?  
 [kák vaš ádɾɯs ?]  
 What 's your address ?

Какъ ваша мать ?

[kák vašə mátʃ ?]

How 's your mother ?

Какъ ваше имя ?

[kák vašə ímjə ?]

What 's your Christian name ?

Какъ ваше отчество ?

[kák vašə ótʃístvə ?]

What 's your 'patronymic' ?

Какъ ваша фамилія ?

[kák vašə famjílījə ?]

What 's your surname ?

Какъ ваше здоровье ?

[kák vašə zdaróvjə ?]

How are you ? (Lit. How is your health ?)

Кто ея дядя ?

[któ jɛjə dʲædʲə ?]

Who 's her uncle ?

Кто эта дама ?

[któ ɛtə dāmə ?]

Who 's the lady ?

Этотъ карандашъ мой, а тотъ вашъ.

[étət kərándáš mój, a tót váš.]

This pencil 's mine, that one 's yours.

Та комната его, а эта моя.

[tá kómnnətə jevó, a ɛtə majá.]

That room 's his, (and) this is mine.

Что это такое ? <sup>1</sup>

[štó etə takójə ?]

What 's this ?

Это русская газета.

[étə rúskəjə gazétə.]

It 's a Russian paper.

Кто онъ такой ? <sup>1</sup>

[któ-ən takój ?]

Who 's he ?

Кто это такой ? <sup>1</sup>

[któ etə takój ?]

Who 's that ?

Какой это чай ?

[kakój etə tʃæi ?].

What sort of tea is this ?

Какое число сегодня ?

[kakójə tʃisló ʃevódnə ?]

What 's the date to-day ?

Какой теперь часъ ?

[katórəi tʃpérj tʃás ?]

What 's the time now ?

<sup>1</sup> Что это такое ? = Что это ?—Такое, nominative singular neuter of the pronoun-adjective такой, такая, такое, [takój, takájə, takójə], 'such,' is here emphatic; cf.—

Кто скажетъ, что такое жизнь, что такое истина ? (Тургеневъ.)

[któ skážet, štó takójə žízŋ, štó takójə ístɪnə ?

(turgénɛf.)]

' Who will tell what life is, what truth is ?'

Какой онъ добрый !

[kakóĭ-en dóbrəĭ !]

How kind he is !

Какая это станція ?

[kakájə etə stánt͡səjə ?]

What station 's this ?

Который вашъ ножъ ?

[katórəĭ vaš nós ?]

Which is your knife ?

Вотъ этотъ.

[vət-étət.]

This one (near).

Которая ваша шляпа ?

[katórəjə vašə šlápə ?]

Which is your hat ?

Вотъ та.

[vət-tá.]

That one (at a distance).

Это такой плохой табакъ.

[étə takóĭ plaxóĭ tabák.]

This is such rotten tobacco !

Онъ такой грубый.

[on takóĭ grúbəĭ.]

He 's so rude.

Она такая милая и добрая.

[aná takájə mjíləjə i dóbrəjə.]

She is so sweet and kind.



Какая длинная и широкая улица !

[kakájə dljnəjə i širókəjə úljtsə !]

What a long broad street.

Что тамъ ?—Ничего.<sup>1</sup>

[štó təm ?—njtʃšəvó.]

What 's there ?—Nothing.

Каковъ чай ?—Ничего,<sup>1</sup> хорошъ.

[kakóf tʃəj ?—njtʃšəvó, xaróš.]

How 's the tea ?—It 's not so bad.

Какъ вы ?—Ничего.<sup>1</sup>

[kák vʷí ?—njtʃšəvó.]

How are you ?—So-so.

Какая погода сегодня ?

[kakájə pagódə šəvódnə ?]

What 's the weather like to-day ?

Ничего,<sup>1</sup> не очень плохая.

[njtʃšəvó, nj ótʃʃn plaxájə.]

Not very bad.

#### RUSSIAN QUOTATIONS :—

Языкъ мой—врагъ мой.

[jɛzɨk məj—vrák məj.]

My tongue is my enemy.

<sup>1</sup> Ничего, the genitive singular of the indefinite pronoun ничто, [njštó], 'nothing,' is one of the most characteristic of Russian words. It is like 'all right' in colloquial English; and has a very widespread idiomatic usage in the language, a usage which has been partially illustrated by the above examples.

Гдѣ блины, тутъ и мы.

[gdé blíní, tút-í m<sup>wí</sup>.]

Where the pancakes are, there we are.

Это еще вопросъ.

[étə jǐʂʲso vaprós.]

This is still a question (for consideration).

(Fr. c'est à savoir ; Germ. das ist noch eine Frage).

Или все, или ничего.

[ilí fʂó, ilí ɲǐʂʲevó.]

Either all, or nothing.

Вся наша мудрость—суета. (Карамзинъ.)

[fʂá náʂə múdrəʂʲt—sujetá. (kəramzín.)]

All our wisdom is vanity.

Каковъ царь, такова и орда.

[kakóf tsárj, təkavá i ardá.]

Qualis rex, talis grex.

Какова мать, такова и дочь.

[kəkavá máʲt, təkavá i dóʲʂʲ.]

Like mother, like daughter.

Какая страна, такой и обычай.

[kakájə straná, takóɪ i ab<sup>wí</sup>ʲʂʲuɪ.]

As the country, so is the custom.

О, я теперь иной. (Жуковский.)

[ó, já ʲɪpʲjérj inóɪ. (ʒukófski.)]

Oh, I am a different (man) now.

Гдѣ гнѣвъ, тамъ и милость.

[gdé gnéf, tám-í mjíləʂʲt.]

Where wrath is, there is also mercy.

Хлѣбъ да вода—солдатская ѣда.

[xlʲɛp də vadá—saldátskəjə jɛdá.]

Bread and water (is) soldiers' food.

PUT INTO RUSSIAN :—

What is this ? Who is he ? Where is my letter ? Is this a village or a town ? Yes or no ? Is this a school ? Yes, it is. Where is the book ? Here it is. Who are you ? What station is this ? What's the wine like ? Is this a Russian book ? Your room is ready. This sofa is very comfortable. This exercise is too difficult. Reading (чтение, [tʃtʲénijə]) is useful. Time is money. What is this word, English or Russian ? The tea is too hot. Where is her brother now ? Which is their house, this or that ? When is he free ? Is she a Russian ? He is very ill. What is your address ? Whose house is this ? This is a very interesting thing. Is your father here also ? Whose towel is this ? What is the dinner like ? All right. What is his name ? What's there ? What is the date to-day ? What month is it ? Which is your ticket ? This one.

## THE VERB

The Present Indicative and the Infinitive.

### 107. VERBAL STEMS.

In the conjugation of Russian verbs it is necessary to distinguish two stems : (1) *The Infinitive Stem*, and (2) *The Present Indicative Stem*.

**108. THE INFINITIVE STEM.**

This is obtained by dropping the infinitive endings, which are : -ТЬ (-ті́) and -ЧЬ (-чі́), *e.g.* :—

чита-ТЬ, [tʃítát], to read.

ит-ті́,<sup>1</sup> [itʲí], to go.

пе-чь (and пе-чи), [pjetʃ] and [pjɪtʃí], to bake.

*Note.*—Terminations -ті́ and -чі́ are always accented.

Where the accent has been shifted to the stem, as is the case with some verbs, the termination -ТЬ is substituted for -ти, *e.g.* :—

нести, [nɪstʲí] and несть, [nɛstʲ], to bring.

везти, [vʲɪstʲí] and везть, [vʲɛstʲ], to carry.

It should be noticed that of the two coexistent forms the types несті́ and стерéчь are the more usual. The types несть and стеречі́ are obsolete, and are found chiefly in poetry.

**109. THE PRESENT STEM.**

This is the invariable part of the verb to which personal endings of the present indicative are added.

The present stem in Russian often differs from the infinitive stem, and so it is essential that both stems should be indicated in any adequate dictionary, *e.g.* :—

писа́ть, 'to write.'

писа-, the infinitive stem.

пиш-, the present stem.

<sup>1</sup> Also spelt иди́ти.

## 110. CONJUGATION.

The present indicative has two sets of personal endings :—

## I.

## SINGULAR.

1. -у (-ю).

2. -е -шь.

3. -е -тъ.

## PLURAL.

-е -мъ.

-е -те.

-у (-ю) тъ.

## II.

## SINGULAR.

1. -у (-ю).

2. -и -шь.

3. -и -тъ.

## PLURAL.

-и -мъ.

-и -те.

-а (-я) тъ.

Series I. constitutes the *First* Conjugation, and Series II. the *Second* Conjugation.

*Note.*—In the First Conjugation the -е in -е-шь, -е-тъ, -е-мъ, -е-те is a *formative suffix*.

In the Second Conjugation the -и in -и-шь, -и-тъ, -и-мъ, -и-те belongs to the *verbal stem*.

## 111. THE FIRST CONJUGATION: NORMAL AND JOTATED STEMS.

With some verbs of the First Conjugation, the personal endings of the present indicative are added *directly* to the present stem. Other verbs have a 'jot' [j] coming in between the stem and the personal endings, and this 'jot' has *modified* certain preceding consonants each according to its nature. Stems



ending in the former fashion may be called *Normal*, and in the latter *Jotated* stems.

Stems ending in a vowel are *always* followed by 'jot,' and are, therefore, included in the Jotated series, *e.g.* :—

ЗНА-Ю (=ЗНА+j+y), [znáju], I know.

МО-Ю (=МО+j+y), [móju], I wash.

Stems ending in a consonant may be either *Normal* or *Jotated*, *e.g.* :—

*Normal* : нес+y, [ɲesú], I bring.

*Jotated* : кол+ю (>кол+j+y), [ka jú], I pierce.

*Note.*—The termination -y of the first person singular occurs in *Normal* stems, and the corresponding termination of the third person plural is -уТЬ.

The terminations -ю (first person singular) and -юТЬ (third person plural) belong to *Jotated* stems, but after 'sibilants' -y and -уТЬ are substituted.

## 112. TABLES OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION: NORMAL AND JOTATED.

### I. Normal Stems.

(a) Infinitive and Present stem the same : нес- (неcт́и, 'to bring').

#### SINGULAR.

#### PLURAL.

- |                  |               |               |                              |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. я нес-у,      | [ja ɲesú].    | мы нес-е-мъ,  | [m <sup>w</sup> i ɲɛsó̯m].   |
| 2. ты нес-е-шь,  | [tʲi ɲɛsó̯ʃ]. | вы нес-е-те,  | [v <sup>w</sup> i ɲɛsó̯tɕi]. |
| 3. онъ нес-е-тъ, | [on ɲɛsó̯t].  | они нес-у-ть, | [anʲi ɲesút].                |
| она „            | [aná „ ].     | онѣ „         | [anɛ „ ].                    |
| оно „            | [anó „ ].     | они „         | [anʲi „ ].                   |

(b) Infinitive stem : клас- (класть,<sup>1</sup> ' to put ').

Present stem : клад-.

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. клад-у, [kladú].     | клад-е-мъ, [kladóm].   |
| 2. клад-е-шь, [kladóš]. | клад-е-те, [kladótʲɪ]. |
| 3. клад-е-тъ, [kladót]. | клад-утъ, [kladút].    |

## II. Jotated Stems.

(a) Infinitive stem : дѣла- (дѣлать, ' to do ').

Present stem : дѣла+j.

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. дѣла-ю, [dʲéləjü].     | дѣла-е-мъ, [dʲéləjɪm].   |
| 2. дѣла-е-шь, [dʲéləjɨš]. | дѣла-е-те, [dʲéləjɪtʲɪ]. |
| 3. дѣла-е-тъ, [dʲéləjɪt]. | дѣла-ютъ, [dʲéləjüt].    |

(b) Infinitive stem : писа- (писать, ' to write ').

Present stem : пиш- (from пис+j; cj has changed to ш).

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. пиш-у, [pjíšú].     | пиш-е-мъ, [pjíšɐm].   |
| 2. пиш-е-шь, [pjíšəš]. | пиш-е-те, [pjíšɐtʲɪ]. |
| 3. пиш-е-тъ, [pjíšɐt]. | пиш-утъ, [pjíšut].    |

*Note.*—The question of the change of consonants before ' jot ' and Front vowels belongs to the history of Russian Grammar. It must suffice here to describe the resulting facts as they are illustrated in Modern Russian (cf. 21).

<sup>1</sup> класть from \*кладъ.

The phenomenon of 'softening' the consonants is presented in the following series :—

1.  $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{к} \\ \text{г} \\ \text{х} \end{matrix} \right\} + \text{j} < \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{ч, respectively.} \\ \text{ж} \\ \text{ш} \end{matrix} \right.$
2.  $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{т} \\ \text{д} \\ \text{ц} \\ \text{з} \end{matrix} \right\} + \text{j} < \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{ч, respectively.} \\ \text{ж} \\ \text{ш} \\ \text{ж} \end{matrix} \right.$
3.  $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{б} \\ \text{п} \\ \text{м} \\ \text{ф} \\ \text{в} \end{matrix} \right\} + \text{j} < \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{бл, respectively.} \\ \text{пл} \\ \text{мл} \\ \text{фл} \\ \text{вл} \end{matrix} \right.$

### 113. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONJUGATION IN RUSSIAN.

The conjugation of regular verbs in Latin is recognised by the suffix of the infinitive. But in Russian the infinitive does not always indicate the conjugation of the verb; it is therefore necessary to know at least one of the forms of the present indicative in order to identify the type of conjugation. It is convenient to indicate the *third person plural* as well as the infinitive, for its endings -*утъ* (-*ютъ*) or -*атъ* (*ятъ*) indicate precisely the class and the type of conjugation. It is, therefore, advisable for beginners in Russian to learn simultaneously *both* the infinitive *and* the third person plural of every fresh and unfamiliar verb they meet.

## 114. ACCENT IN THE PRESENT INDICATIVE.

There are three accentual types of present indicative : (1) *with permanent accent on the stem* ; (2) *with permanent accent on the ending* ; (3) *with permanent accent on the stem in all persons except the first person singular, where it is shifted on to the ending*.

EXERCISE. Conjugate in the present indicative the following verbs according to Tables (I. or II.) given in Section 112, and note that these verbs have a permanent accent either on the stem or on the ending :—

|                           |                              |                             |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| думать, думаютъ,          | [dúmæt̚, dúməjút̚],          | to think ;<br>they think.   |
| кончать, кончаютъ,        | [kanʃsæt̚, kanʃsə-<br>jút̚], | to finish ;<br>they finish. |
| покупать, покупа-<br>ютъ, | [pəkupát̚, pəkupá-<br>jút̚], | to buy ;<br>they buy.       |
| вставать, встаютъ,        | [fstavát̚, fstajút̚],        | to get up, etc.             |
| ждать, ждутъ,             | [ždat̚, ždut̚],              | to wait, etc.               |
| брать, берутъ,            | [braʃ̌, bjerút̚],            | to take.                    |
| жить, живутъ,             | [žit̚, živút̚],              | to live.                    |
| звать, зовутъ,            | [zvaʃ̌, zavút̚],             | to call.                    |
| мыть, моютъ,              | [mʷit̚, mójút̚],             | to wash.                    |
| пѣть, поютъ,              | [pjæt̚, pajút̚],             | to sing.                    |
| прятать, прячутъ,         | [prátæt̚, prəʃ̌sut̚],        | to hide.                    |
| сыпать, сыплютъ,          | [sípæt̚, síplut̚],           | to scatter.                 |
| обѣдать, обѣдаютъ,        | [abjédæt̚, abjédəjút̚],      | to dine.                    |

## 115. THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

All the verbs of this conjugation have their personal endings added directly to the present stem which always ends in -и [i]. This и is changed to j (‘jot’)

before the ending -y of the first person singular, and the termination -jy is spelt -ю [ju] except after 'sibilants,' i.e. ж, ч, ш, щ, which substitute y for ю.

The ending of the third person plural in the Second Conjugation is -ятъ or -атъ, the latter being used after 'sibilants.'

In the first person singular consonants are changed before j ('jot') according to their nature (see note Section 112).

## 116. TABLES OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

1. Infinitive stem : говори- (говорѣть, 'to speak').

Present stem : говори-.

| SINGULAR.                 | PLURAL.                 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. говор-ю, [gəvəɹjú].    | говор-и-мъ, [gəvəɹím].  |
| 2. говор-и-шь, [gəvəɹíʃ]. | говор-и-те, [gəvəɹítɕ]. |
| 3. говор-и-тъ, [gəvəɹít]. | говор-ятъ, [gəvəɹát].   |

2. Infinitive stem : стоя- (стоѣть, 'to stand').

Present stem : стои-.

| SINGULAR.              | PLURAL.              |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. сто-ю, [stajjú].    | сто-и-мъ, [stajím].  |
| 2. сто-и-шь, [stajíʃ]. | сто-и-те, [stajítɕ]. |
| 3. сто-и-тъ, [stajít]. | сто-ятъ, [staját].   |

3. Infinitive stem : лежа- (лежѣть, 'to lie, rest').

Present stem : лежи-.

| SINGULAR.              | PLURAL.              |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. леж-у, [lɛžú].      | леж-и-мъ, [lɛžíɪm].  |
| 2. леж-и-шь, [lɛžíʃ].  | леж-и-те, [lɛžíɪtɕ]. |
| 3. леж-и-тъ, [lɛžíɪt]. | леж-атъ, [lɛžát].    |



4. Infinitive stem : сидѣ- (сидѣть, ' to sit ').

Present stem : сиди-.

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

- |              |          |           |           |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. сиж-у,    | [ʃiʒú].  | сид-и-мъ, | [ʃidím].  |
| 2. сид-и-шь, | [ʃidíʃ]. | сид-и-те, | [ʃidítɐ]. |
| 3. сид-и-тъ, | [ʃidít]. | сид-ятъ,  | [ʃidát].  |

EXERCISE. Conjugate the following verbs according to the tables given above (Section 116). On the accent see Section 114.

- |                      |                      |                         |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. видѣть, видятъ,   | [vídɛtɕ, vídɛt],     | to see ;<br>they see.   |
| слышать, слышатъ,    | [slíʃɛtɕ, slíʃɛt],   | to hear ;<br>they hear. |
| вѣрить, вѣрятъ,      | [vʲérɪtɕ, vʲérɛt],   | to believe,<br>etc.     |
| ранить, ранятъ,      | [ráɲɪtɕ, ráɲɛt],     | to wound,<br>etc.       |
| 2. кричать, кричатъ, | [krɪʃsɛtɕ, krɪʃsát], | to shout.               |
| шумѣть, шумятъ,      | [ʃumjɛtɕ, ʃumját],   | to make a<br>noise.     |
| молчать, молчатъ,    | [malʃsɛtɕ, malʃsát], | to be silent.           |
| солить, солятъ,      | [salítɕ, salát],     | to salt.                |
| 3. курить, курятъ,   | [kurítɕ, kúrɛt],     | to smoke.               |
| учить, учатъ,        | [uʃsítɕ, úʃsɛt],     | to teach.               |
| просить, просятъ,    | [prasítɕ, prósɛt],   | to request.             |
| держать, держатъ,    | [dʲerʒátɕ, dʲerʒɛt], | to hold ;<br>keep.      |

## THE ADVERB

## 117. DERIVATION OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs are derived from the variable parts of speech, *i.e.* from nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, and numerals.

## 118. ADVERBIAL FORM OF THE ADJECTIVE.

Most Russian adverbs are simply the nominative singular neuter of the short form of the adjective (see Section 100), *e.g.* :—

| ADJECTIVE (SHORT FORM).     |                    | ADVERB.                                 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| <i>m.</i> хорошъ, [xaróš]   | } good.            | хорошо, [xərašó],<br>good, well.        |
| <i>f.</i> хороша, [xərašá]  |                    |   |
| <i>n.</i> хорошо, [xərašó]  |                    |   |
| <i>m.</i> крѣпокъ, [křépək] | } strong,<br>firm. | крѣпко, [křépəkə],<br>strongly, firmly. |
| <i>f.</i> крѣпка, [křepká]  |                    |   |
| <i>n.</i> крѣпко, [křépəkə] |                    |   |

## 119. ADVERBS OF MANNER.

A small number of Adverbs of Manner have been formed from pronouns, *e.g.* :—

|        |                        |                              |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| какъ,  | [kak],                 | how, as.                     |
| такъ,  | [tak],                 | so, thus.                    |
| иначе, | [ínəťʂt], or [ínátʂt], | { otherwise,<br>differently. |

But the majority of Adverbs of Manner are formed from adjectives, *e.g.* :—

|                |                              |                           |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| скоро,         | [skórá],                     | quickly.                  |
| медленно,      | [mjédʎnə],                   | slowly.                   |
| обыкновенно,   | [ab <sup>w</sup> íknavjénə], | usually, generally.       |
| особенно,      | [asóbʎnə],                   | especially, particularly. |
| дѣйствительно, | [dʲeɪstʲvjítʎnə],            | in fact, indeed.          |
|                | or                           |                           |
|                | [dʲɪstʲvjítʎnə],             |                           |
|                | etc.                         |                           |

## 120. ADVERBS OF DEGREE.

|           |             |                 |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| много,    | [mnógə],    | much.           |
| мало,     | [málə],     | little.         |
| довольно, | [davóʎnə],  | enough, fairly. |
| слишкомъ, | [slʲíškəm], | too.            |
| очень,    | [óʃʂɨ],     | very.           |
| весьма,   | [vjɪsmá],   | extremely.      |
| только,   | [tóʎkə],    | only.           |
| почти,    | [paʃʂtʲí],  | almost.         |
|           | etc.        |                 |

## 121. ADVERBS OF TIME.

|          |                             |                 |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| когда,   | [kagdá],                    | when.           |
| теперь,  | [tʲɪpʲérʲ],                 | now.            |
| сегодня, | [ʂevódʎə], or<br>[ʂɨvódʎə], | to-day.         |
| вчера,   | [fʲʂɛrá],                   | yesterday.      |
| завтра,  | [záftrə],                   | to-morrow.      |
| утромъ,  | [útrəm],                    | in the morning. |

|           |              |                    |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------|
| днемъ,    | [dnóm],      | during the day.    |
| вечеромъ, | [vjéťsürəm], | in the evening.    |
| ночью,    | [nóťsju],    | during the night.  |
| всегда,   | [fšegdá],    | always.            |
| никогда,  | [ńıkagdá],   | never.             |
| иногда,   | [inagdá],    | sometimes.         |
| уже,      | [užé],       | already.           |
| послѣ,    | [pósľl],     | afterwards, later. |
| еще,      | [jűšťsó],    | yet.               |

## 122. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

|         |           |                              |
|---------|-----------|------------------------------|
| гдѣ,    | [gdε],    | where.                       |
| здѣсь,  | [zđes],   | here.                        |
| тамъ,   | [tam],    | there.                       |
| вездѣ,  | [vjűzđé], | everywhere.                  |
| нигдѣ,  | [ńıgdé],  | nowhere.                     |
| куда,   | [kudá],   | where (motion), whither.     |
| сюда,   | [šudá],   | here (motion), hither.       |
| туда,   | [tudá],   | there (motion), thither.     |
| никуда, | [ńıkudá], | nowhere, nowhither (motion). |
| откуда, | [atkúdə], | from where, whence.          |
| отсюда, | [atšúdə], | from here, hence.            |
| оттуда, | [atűúdə], | from there, thence.          |
| дома,   | [dómə],   | at home.                     |
| домой,  | [damóı̯], | home.                        |

etc.

## EXAMPLES :—

Куда вы идете?—Домой.

[kudá vʷı idótʲı ?—damóı̯.]

Where are you going?—Home.

Гдѣ вы живете?—Недалеко отсюда.

[gdé v<sup>wi</sup> živjótʲi ?—ɲɪdəlʲskó atʂúda.]

Where do you live?—Not far from here.

Когда вы обѣдаете?—Вечеромъ.

[kagdá v<sup>wi</sup> abjédəjʲtʲi ?—vjétʂurəm.]

When do you dine?—In the evening.

Какъ вы поживаете?—Хорошо, спасибо.

[kák v<sup>wi</sup> pəživájʲtʲi ?—xəraśó, spaśibə.]

How do you do?—(I am) well, thanks.

Какъ вы?—Такъ себѣ.

[kák v<sup>wi</sup> ?—ták səbjə.]

How are you?—So-so.

Кто можетъ<sup>1</sup> пѣть?

[któ móžet pjétʲ ?]

Who can sing?

Что вы хотите?

[štó v<sup>wi</sup> xatítʲi ?]

What do you want?

Кто умѣетъ<sup>2</sup> читать по-русски?

[któ umjéjut ʃsitátʲ pa-rúsʲkʲi ?]

Who can read (in) Russian?

Кто идетъ сюда?

[któ idót ʂudə ?]

Who's coming here?

Онъ уже здѣсь?—Нѣтъ еще.

[ón užé zdésʲ ?—ɲét-ĩštʂo.]

Is he here already?—Not yet.

<sup>1</sup> мочь, могу́, могутъ, etc., 'can, to be able.'

<sup>2</sup> умѣть, умѣю, умѣютъ, etc., 'know how to.'



Что вы дѣлаете сегодня вечеромъ?—Ничего.

[štó vʷi dʲéləjɪtɕi sʲɛnódnə vʲéʃsɪrəm ?—nɪʃsɛnó.]

What are you doing to-night ?—Nothing.

Что вы пьете утромъ, чай или кофе?

[štó vʷi pʲjótɕi útrəm, ʃsæj ili kófjə ?]

What do you drink in the morning, tea or coffee ?

Какъ ' pencil ' по-русски ?

[kák ' pencil ' pa-rúsʲki ?]

What is ' pencil ' in Russian ?

Сколько стоитъ эта книга ?

[skólʲkə stójɪt ɛtə knígə ?]

What is the price of this book ?

Какъ сказать по-русски : ' It is cold ' ?

[kák skazátɕ pa-rúsʲki : ' It is cold ' ?]

How do you say in Russian : ' It is cold ' ?

Вы говорите по-русски ?

[vʷi gəvərɪtɕi pa-rúsʲki ?]

You speak Russian ? (uttered with rising tone)

or

Говорите ли вы по-русски ?

[gəvərɪtɕi-lɪ vʷi pa-rúsʲki ?]

Do you speak Russian ?

*Note.*—To introduce a question otherwise than by an interrogative pronoun or adverb, the interrogative particle *ли* is used. It is, however, generally left out in colloquial Russian, the question being indicated by raising the tone of the voice (generally at the end of the phrase).

Я говорю немножко по-русски.

[ja gəvərʲu nʲɛmnóškə pa-rúsʲkɨ.]

I speak a little Russian.

Вы хорошо понимаете по-английски ?

[vʲi xərəšó pəɲimájʲtɕi p(ə)-anglɨ́jsʲkɨ ?]

Do you understand English well ?

Да, это мой родной языкъ.

[dá, etə moɨ radnói̯ jɛzɨ́k.]

Yes, it is my native language.

Онъ говорить, читаетъ и пишетъ по-русски  
совершенно свободно.

[on gəvərʲít, ʃítájʲt i pɨ́ʃɛt pa-rúsʲkɨ sɐvʲɛrʃénə  
svabódnə.]

He speaks, reads, and writes Russian quite fluently.

Какъ вы говорите дома, по-русски или  
по-английски ?

[kák vʲi gəvərʲítʲu dómə, pa-rúsʲkɨ ilɨ p(ə)-anglɨ́jsʲkɨ ?]

What do you speak at home, Russian or English.

Вы говорите слишкомъ скоро.

[vʲi gəvərʲítʲu ʃlɨ́škəm skórə.]

You speak too quickly.

Что значить это слово ?

[štó znátʃʲit etə slóvə ?]

What does this word mean ?

RUSSIAN QUOTATIONS :—

Время летить.

[vrémjə lʲɨtʲít.]

Time flies.

Свѣтитъ, да не грѣетъ.<sup>1</sup>

[svjétit, da ɲi gréjɪt.]

It shines but does not warm.

Кто какъ хочетъ, тотъ такъ и хохочетъ.

[któ kək xóʃɪt, tot ták-ĩ xaxóʃɪt.]

Every man delights in his own fancy.

Не шагаетъ, а ходитъ.<sup>2</sup>

[ɲi šagájɪt, a xódɪt.]

It makes no steps, yet moves.

Человѣкъ ходитъ, Богъ водитъ.

[tʃɪlavjék xódɪt, bóx vódɪt.]

Man walks, God leads.

Я жить хочу, чтобъ мыслить и страдать.

(Лермонтовъ.)

[ja žítɯ xafʃú, štob mʷɪsljɪt i stradátɯ. (lěrməntəf.)]

I want to live in order to think and suffer.

Всякъ купецъ свой<sup>3</sup> товаръ хвалитъ.

[fʃák kupjéʃs svóɯ tavár xválɪt.]

Every merchant praises his own wares.

Трусъ—тотъ, кто боится и бѣжитъ. (Достоевскій.)

[trús—tót, kto bajítɕə i bjéžít. (dəstəjéfski.)]

The coward is he who is afraid and runs away.

Всякое сѣмя знаетъ свое<sup>3</sup> время.

[fʃákəjə sémjə znájɪt svájó vrémjə.]

Every seed knows its own season.

<sup>1</sup> Answer: луна, [luná], the moon.

<sup>2</sup> дверь, [dʲvʲerʲ], a door.

<sup>3</sup> On свой, своя, своё, see above, p. 99, note 2.

Всякъ пѣтухъ на своемъ<sup>1</sup> пепелищѣ хозяинъ.

[fʂák pjɛtúx nə svajóm pjɛpjɪʂʂɛ xazæjɪn.]

Every cock is 'boss' on his own dunghill.

Нужда свой<sup>1</sup> законъ пишетъ.

[nuždá svóɪ zakón pjʂɛt.]

'Necessity knows no law.'

PUT INTO RUSSIAN :—

Do you speak Russian ? Do you read much ? What are you writing ? Where does he live ? What do you think of doing in the evening ? When are you going home ? Do they know that we are here ? Does she speak English well ? Nobody knows who he is. I don't understand you (васъ) because you speak too quickly. You write uncommonly fast. I write rather slowly. What do you say ? What does it mean ? They say that he is not well. Time does not wait. That is not my fault. Is he at home now ? What is 'карандашъ' in English ? Who can tell me (мнѣ) what 'ничего' means ? All is ready. Where love is, there God is. I am not quite well to-day. What day is it to-day ?

## THE NUMERALS

### 123. CARDINAL NUMERALS.

1. одинъ, *m.*, [adín], одна, *f.*, [adná], одно, *n.*, [adnó].

2. два, *m.*, and *n.*, [dva], двѣ, *f.*, [dvjɛ].

<sup>1</sup> Он свой, своя, своё, see above, p. 99, note 2.

|                     |                  |             |           |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 3. три,             | [tʁi].           | 7. семь,    | [ʂemj].   |
| 4. четыре,          | [tʂetʲɪʁ].       | 8. восемь,  | [vósʊmj]. |
| 5. пять,            | [pjæt].          | 9. девять,  | [dévʲɪʁ]. |
| 6. шесть,           | [ʂesʲt].         | 10. десять, | [désʲɪʁ]. |
| 11. одиннадцать,    | [adʲínætʂət].    |             |           |
| 12. двѣнадцать,     | [dʲvjenátʂət].   |             |           |
| 13. тринадцать,     | [trínátʂət].     |             |           |
| 14. четырнадцать,   | [tʂetʲírnætʂət]. |             |           |
| 15. пятнадцать,     | [pjɛtnátʂət].    |             |           |
| 16. шестнадцать,    | [ʂesnátʂət].     |             |           |
| 17. семнадцать,     | [ʂemnátʂət].     |             |           |
| 18. восемнадцать,   | [vəʂemnátʂət].   |             |           |
| 19. девятнадцать,   | [dʲɪvjɛtnátʂət]. |             |           |
| 20. двадцать,       | [dvátʂət].       |             |           |
| 21. двадцать одинъ, | [dvátʂət adʲín]. |             |           |

etc.

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 30. тридцать,     | [trʲíʂət].       |
| 40. сорокъ,       | [sórək].         |
| 50. пятьдесятъ,   | [pjɪdʲɪʂát].     |
| 60. шестьдесятъ,  | [ʂəzdʲɪʂát].     |
| 70. семьдесятъ,   | [ʂémjdʲɪʂət].    |
| 80. восемьдесятъ, | [vósʊmjɪdʲɪʂət]. |
| 90. девяносто,    | [dʲɪvjenóstə].   |
| 100. сто,         | [sto].           |
| 101. сто одинъ,   | [sto adʲín].     |
| 110. сто десять,  | [sto désʲɪʁ].    |
| 200. двѣсти,      | [dʲvjésʲtɪ].     |
| 300. триста,      | [trʲístə].       |
| 400. четыреста,   | [tʂetʲíʁ(ɪ)stə]. |
| 500. пятьсотъ,    | [pjɪʁsót].       |
| 600. шестьсотъ,   | [ʂəsót].         |



|                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 700. семьсотъ,                      | [ʂɨmjʂót].                           |
| 800. восемьсотъ,                    | [vəʂɨmjʂót].                         |
| 900. девятьсотъ,                    | [dʲɨvjɛtsót].                        |
| 1000. тысяча,                       | [tʲɨʂʲtʲsə].                         |
| 1253. тысяча двѣсти пятьдесятъ три. | [tʲɨʂʲtʲsə dʲvjɛʂʲtɕ pjɔdʲɨʂát trɨ]. |

EXERCISE. Write in Russian:—4, 8, 10, 12, 19, 22, 37, 48, 55, 71, 99, 100, 103, 111, 199, 212, 303, 515, 919, 999, 1011, 1257, 1999.

#### 124. ORDINAL NUMERALS.<sup>1</sup>

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1st, первый,         | [pjérvəɨ̯].        |
| 2nd, второй,         | [ftaróɨ̯].         |
| 3rd, третій,         | [tréɨ̯].           |
| 4th, четвертый,      | [ʂʲtɕtvjórɔɨ̯].    |
| 5th, пятый,          | [pjátɔɨ̯].         |
| 6th, шестой,         | [ʂestóɨ̯].         |
| 7th, седьмой,        | [ʂɔdmóɨ̯].         |
| 8th, восьмой,        | [vaʂmóɨ̯].         |
| 9th, девятый,        | [dʲɨvjátɔɨ̯].      |
| 10th, десятый,       | [dʲɨʂátɔɨ̯].       |
| 11th, одиннадцатый,  | [adʲɨnɛʂɛtɔɨ̯].    |
| 12th, двѣнадцатый,   | [dʲvjɛnɛʂɛtɔɨ̯].   |
| 13th, тринадцатый,   | [trɨnɛʂɛtɔɨ̯].     |
| 14th, четырнадцатый, | [ʂʲɛtʲɨrnɛʂɛtɔɨ̯]. |
| 15th, пятнадцатый,   | [pjɛtnɛʂɛtɔɨ̯].    |
| 16th, шестнадцатый,  | [ʂesnɛʂɛtɔɨ̯].     |
| 17th, семнадцатый,   | [ʂɛmnɛʂɛtɔɨ̯].     |
| 18th, восемнадцатый, | [vəʂɛmnɛʂɛtɔɨ̯].   |

<sup>1</sup> These are adjectives.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 19th, девятнадцатый,                     | [dʲɪvjɐtnát͡sətəi̯].                    |
| 20th, двадцатый,                         | [dvat͡sátəi̯].                          |
| 21st, двадцать первый,                   | [dvát͡sətʲ pʲjérvəi̯].                  |
| 30th, тридцатый,                         | [trít͡sátəi̯].                          |
| 40th, сороковой,                         | [sərəkavói̯].                           |
| 50th, пятидесятый,                       | [pʲɪtʲɪd͡ʂátəi̯].                       |
| 60th, шестидесятый,                      | [šɛʂtʲɪd͡ʂátəi̯].                       |
| 70th, семидесятый,                       | [sʲɪmjɪd͡ʂátəi̯].                       |
| 80th, восьмидесятый,                     | [vəʂmjɪd͡ʂátəi̯].                       |
| 90th, девяностый,                        | [dʲɪvjɐnóstəi̯].                        |
| 100th, сотый,                            | [sótəi̯].                               |
| 101st, сто первый,                       | [sto pʲjérvəi̯].                        |
| 110th, сто десятый,                      | [sto d͡ʂátəi̯].                         |
| 200th, двухсотый,                        | [dvuxsótəi̯].                           |
| 300th, трехсотый,                        | [troxsótəi̯].                           |
| 400th, четырехсотый,                     | [t͡ʂɪtʲɪroxsótəi̯].                     |
| 500th, пятисотый,                        | [pʲɪt͡ʂísótəi̯].                        |
| 600th, шестисотый,                       | [sɛʂt͡ʂísótəi̯].                        |
| 700th, семисотый,                        | [sʲɪmjísótəi̯].                         |
| 800th, восьмисотый,                      | [vəʂmjísótəi̯].                         |
| 900th, девятисотый,                      | [dʲɪvjɪt͡ʂísótəi̯].                     |
| 1000th, тысячный,                        | [tʲísʲt͡ʂɐnəi̯].                        |
| 1253rd, тысяча двѣсти пятьдесятъ третій. | [tʲísʲt͡ʂɐ dʲvjɛʂtʲɪ pʲjɪd͡ʂát trɛtʲɪ]. |

EXERCISE. Write in Russian : 3rd, 4th, 10th, 12th, 22nd, 39th, 40th, 71st, 90th, 100th, 300th, 835th, 999th.

## 125. PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB БЫТЬ.

It has been already stated (see footnote <sup>1</sup>, p. 85) that the present tense of the verb БЫТЬ, [bʷɪtʲ], 'to be,' has

only two forms in Modern Russian : (1) the third person singular, *есть*, [ješt] ; and (2) the third person plural *суть*, [sut]. When these forms have a mere syntactical value, *e.g.* as copula between the subject and the predicate, they are generally omitted from the sentence. They are never introduced as part of a predicate compounded with an adjective, but they are sometimes found in predicates containing substantives, *e.g.* :—

Что есть истина ?

[štó ješt ístínə ?]

What is truth ?

Слова поэта суть уже дѣла его. (Жуковский.)

[slavá paétə sút užə dɛlá jɪvo. (žukófski.)]

A poet's words are his deeds.

Besides this, *есть* is commonly used together with the preposition *у* (which takes the genitive) to express the idea of possession, *e.g.* :—

*у меня* (gen. of *я*, 'I') *есть*, [u-mjɛná ješt], means 'I have.' Similarly, the genitive of *ты*, *онъ*, *она́*, *мы*, *вы*, *онѝ*, *онѣ́* (see Sections 103, 106), *i.e.* *тебя́*, *его́*, *ея́*, *насъ*, *васъ*, *ихъ*, respectively, are used in translating English 'thou hast,' 'he has,' etc. Thus :—

|                      |                 |            |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| <i>у тебя есть</i> , | [u-tɕbjá ješt], | thou hast. |
| <i>у него есть</i> , | [u-nɛvó ješt],  | he has.    |
| <i>у нея есть</i> ,  | [u-nɕjó ješt],  | she has.   |
| <i>у насъ есть</i> , | [u-nás ješt],   | we have.   |
| <i>у васъ есть</i> , | [u-vás ješt],   | you have.  |
| <i>у нихъ есть</i> , | [u-níx ješt],   | they have. |

*Note.*—When the oblique cases (singular or plural) of онъ, она, оно (see Section 106, note 1, for the genitive case) are preceded by a preposition, they have н- prefixed; but н- is not inserted between the preposition and the forms егó, ея, ихъ when they have a possessive value (as in Section 106, note 1).

EXAMPLES :—

QUESTION.

ANSWER.

Есть у васъ паспортъ ?—Да, есть.

[jést-u-vəs pásport ?—dá, jest.]

Have you a passport ?—Yes, I have.

Есть у него деньги ?—Да, есть немного.

[jést-ü-ŋivo džengi ?—dá, jest ŋumnógə.]

Has he money ?—Yes, he has some.

Билетъ у васъ есть ?—Да, вотъ онъ.

[bjilet-u-vəs jest ?—dá, vót-(ə)n.]

Have you a ticket ?—Yes, here it is.

У тебя есть талантъ . . . У тебя онъ есть.

(Достоевскій.)

[u-tɕbjá jest talánt . . . u-tɕbjá-ən jest. (dəstajéfski.)]

You have talent . . . You have (it).

Similarly, the expressions ‘ I have not.’ ‘ You have not,’ etc., are rendered by нѣтъ, together with the complement in the genitive, *e.g.* :—

У меня нѣтъ билета (gen.).

[u-mɕɕá njet bjiletə.]

I have no ticket.

У него нѣтъ ни отца (gen.), ни матери (gen.).

[u-něvó nět ni atśá, ni máťu.]

He has neither father nor mother.

У нихъ ничего (gen.) нѣтъ.

[u-níx niťśevó nět.]

They have nothing.

У меня нѣтъ времени (gen.) читать.

[u-mjá nět vrémju tśítát.]

I have no time for reading.

## DECLENSION

### 126. CASE.

There are six cases in Modern Russian, viz. *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Instrumental*, and *Prepositional*. Old Russian also possessed a *Vocative*, which is now replaced by the *Nominative*. The *Vocative* has, however, survived in a few Church Slavonic expressions.

The *Prepositional* case is so called because it is always used with certain prepositions. With the prepositions *въ* [v]=in, and *на* [na]=on, it denotes 'place,' and is, therefore, also called the *Locative*.

One of the uses of the *Instrumental* is to describe the instrument or agent of action, hence its name.

### 127. NUMBER.

Nouns are inflected in Modern Russian in the *singular* and *plural*. In Old Russian there was also



a *dual* which has survived to-day in only a few nouns.

### 128. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

The distinctions of gender shown by the endings of the nominative singular may be taken as a basis for the classification of nouns, *i.e.* we may distinguish *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter* declensions.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It is not intended in this volume to describe the various subdivisions of declensions arranged according to the nature of the final consonant of noun-stems, or to discuss the influence of historical linguistic factors on the development of inflexions.

## 129. DECLENSION OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

Examples : слонъ, [slon], elephant ; рубль, [rubl], rouble ; сарай, [saráj], shed.

| Case.   | SINGULAR.   |   |   |
|---------|---|---|---|
|         | слонъ,<br>[slon]<br>слон-а,<br>[slaná]<br>слон-а,<br>[slaná]<br>слон-у,<br>[slanú]<br>слон-омъ,<br>[slanóm]<br>слон-ѣ,<br>[slanɛ]                   | рубль,<br>[rubl]<br>рубль,<br>[rubl]<br>рубл-я,<br>[rubjá]<br>рубл-ю,<br>[rubjú]<br>рубл-емъ,<br>[rubjótm]<br>рубл-ѣ,<br>[rubjɛ]                | сара-й,<br>[saráj]<br>сара-й,<br>[saráj]<br>сара-я,<br>[sarájə]<br>сара-ю,<br>[sarájʊ]<br>сара-емъ,<br>[sarájɛm]<br>сара-ѣ,<br>[sarájɛ]               |
| PLURAL. |   |   |   |
| Case.   | слон-ы,<br>[slanɪ]<br>слон-овъ,<br>[slanóf]<br>слон-овъ,<br>[slanóf]<br>слон-амъ,<br>[slanátm]<br>слон-ами,<br>[slanátmjɪ]<br>слон-ахъ,<br>[slanáx] | рубл-и,<br>[rublɪ]<br>рубл-и,<br>[rublɪ]<br>рубл-ей,<br>[rubjéj]<br>рубл-ямъ,<br>[rubjátm]<br>рубл-ями,<br>[rubjátmjɪ]<br>рубл-яхъ,<br>[rubjáx] | сара-и,<br>[sarájɪ]<br>сара-и,<br>[sarájɪ]<br>сара-евъ,<br>[sarájɛf]<br>сара-ямъ,<br>[sarájɛm]<br>сара-ями,<br>[sarájɛtmjɪ]<br>сара-яхъ,<br>[sarájɛx] |

*Note.*—Masculine nouns denoting animate things have the accusative the same as the genitive in both numbers respectively (see слонъ). With inanimate things the accusative and the nominative are identical in both numbers respectively (see рубль and сарай).

## 130. DECLENSION OF FEMININE NOUNS.

Examples: стѣна, [stɛná], wall; баня, [báɲɐ], bath-house; лошадь, [lóʂɛtʃ], horse.

| Case. | SINGULAR.     |  |  |   |
|-------|---------------|--|--|---|
|       |               | бан-я,<br>бан-и,<br>бан-ѣ,<br>бан-ю,<br>бан-ею, -ей,<br>бан-ѣ,       | [báɲɐ]<br>[báɲɪ]<br>[báɲɪ]<br>[báɲɪ]<br>[báɲɪ]<br>[báɲɪju, -i]<br>[báɲɪ] | лошад-ь,<br>лошад-и,<br>лошад-и,<br>Nominative.<br>лошад-ью,<br>лошад-и,<br>[lóʂɛtʃ]<br>[lóʂɛdɪ]<br>[lóʂɛdɪ]<br>[lóʂɛdju]<br>[lóʂɛdɪ]                       |
|       | PLURAL.       |  |  |   |
|       |               | бан-и,<br>бан-ѣ,<br>бан-ямъ,<br>=Nominative.<br>бан-ями,<br>бан-яхъ, | [báɲɪ]<br>[baɲ]<br>[baɲɐm]<br>=Nominative.<br>[báɲɪɲɪ]<br>[báɲɐx]        | лошад-и,<br>лошад-ей,<br>лошад-ямъ,<br>=Genitive.<br>лошад-ями,<br>лошад-яхъ,<br>[lóʂɛdɪ]<br>[lɛʂadɛi]<br>[lɛʂadɐm]<br>[lɛʂadɐm]<br>[lɛʂadɪɲɪ]<br>[lɛʂadɐx] |
| N.    | стѣн-а,       | [stɛná]  |  |   |
| G.    | стѣн-ы,       | [stɛnɪ]  |  |   |
| D.    | стѣн-ѣ,       | [stɛnɛ]  |  |   |
| A.    | стѣн-у,       | [stɛnu]  |  |   |
| I.    | стѣн-ою, -ой, | [stɛnóju, -ói]   |  |   |
| P.    | стѣн-ѣ,       | [stɛnɛ]  |  |   |
| N.    | стѣн-ы,       | [stɛní]  |  |   |
| G.    | стѣн-ѣ,       | [stɛn]   |  |   |
| D.    | стѣн-амъ,     | [stɛnɐm]   |  |   |
| A.    | =Nominative.  |  |  |   |
| I.    | стѣн-ами,     | [stɛnɐɲɪ]  |  |   |
| P.    | стѣн-ахъ,     | [stɛnɐx]   |  |   |

*Note.*—Animate feminine nouns have the accusative and genitive plural identical;—  
inanimate nouns have the accusative and nominative plural the same.

## 131. DECLENSION OF NEUTER NOUNS.

Examples: слово, [slóvə], word; поле, [pólə], field.

| Case.                            | SINGULAR.   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| N.<br>G.<br>D.<br>A.<br>I.<br>P. | слов-о, [slóvə]<br>слов-а, [slóvə]<br>слов-у, [slóvu]<br>=Nominative.<br>слов-омъ, [slóvəm]<br>слов-ѣ, [slóvjɛ]       | пол-е, [pólə]<br>пол-я, [pólə]<br>пол-ю, [pólu]<br>=Nominative.<br>пол-емъ, [pólɛm]<br>пол-ѣ, [pólɛ]          |
|                                  | PLURAL.   |   |
| N.<br>G.<br>D.<br>A.<br>I.<br>P. | слов-а, [slavá]<br>слов-ѣ, [slɔf]<br>слов-амъ, [slavám]<br>=Nominative.<br>слов-ами, [slavámjɪ]<br>слов-ахъ, [slaváx] | пол-я, [pajá]<br>пол-ей, [paɛí]<br>пол-ямъ, [paɛám]<br>=Nominative.<br>пол-ями, [paɛámjɪ]<br>пол-яхъ, [paɛáx] |

## 132. DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

EXAMPLES: I. красн-ый, [krásnəj] } II. син-ий, [sinj], } blue.  
 красн-ая, [krásnəjə] } син-ая, [sinəjə]  
 красн-ое, [krásnəjə] } син-ее, [sinəjə]

## I.

| Case.   | SINGULAR.              |                                |                      |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
|         | Masculine.             | Feminine.                      | Neuter.              |
| N.      | красн-ый, [krásnəj]    | красн-ая, [krásnəjə]           | красн-ое, [krásnəjə] |
| G.      | красн-аго, [krásnəvə]  | красн-ой, [krásnəj]            | As Masc.             |
| D.      | красн-ому, [krásnəmu]  | красн-ой, [krásnəj]            | As Masc.             |
| A.      | =Nom. or Gen.          | красн-ую, [krásnuju]           | =Nom.                |
| I.      | красн-ымъ, [krásnəm]   | красн-ою, -ой, [krásnəju, -əj] | As Masc.             |
| P.      | красн-омъ, [krásnəm]   | красн-ой, [krásnəj]            | As Masc.             |
| PLURAL. |                        |                                |                      |
| N.      | красн-ые, [krásnəjə]   | красн-ия, [krásnəjə]           | As Fem.              |
| G.      | красн-ыхъ, [krásnəx]   | As Masc.                       | As Masc.             |
| D.      | красн-ымъ, [krásnəm]   | As Masc.                       | As Masc.             |
| A.      | =Nom. or Gen.          | =Nom. or Gen.                  | =Nom. or Gen.        |
| I.      | красн-ыми, [krásnəmjɪ] | As Masc.                       | As Masc.             |
| P.      | красн-ыхъ, [krásnəx]   | As Masc.                       | As Masc.             |



## II.

| SINGULAR. |                    |                           |                 |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Case.     | Masculine.         | Feminine.                 | Neuter.         |
| N.        | син-ий, [sɨɲi]     | син-яя, [sɨɲjə]           | син-ее, [sɨɲjə] |
| G.        | син-яго, [sɨɲəvə]  | син-ей, [sɨɲɛ]            | As Masc.        |
| D.        | син-ему, [sɨɲɛmu]  | син-ей, [sɨɲɛ]            | As Masc.        |
| A.        | =Nom. or Gen.      | син-юю, [sɨɲuju]          | =Nom.           |
| I.        | син-имъ, [sɨɲɛm]   | син-ею, -ей, [sɨɲɛju, -ɛ] | As Masc.        |
| P.        | син-емъ, [sɨɲɛm]   | син-ей, [sɨɲɛ]            | As Masc.        |
| PLURAL.   |                    |                           |                 |
| N.        | син-ие, [sɨɲijə]   | син-ия, [sɨɲijə]          | As Fem.         |
| G.        | син-ихъ, [sɨɲɪx]   | As Masc.                  | As Masc.        |
| D.        | син-имъ, [sɨɲɛm]   | As Masc.                  | As Masc.        |
| A.        | =Nom. or Gen.      | =Nom. or Gen.             | =Nom. or Gen.   |
| I.        | син-ими, [sɨɲɪmjɪ] | As Masc.                  | As Masc.        |
| P.        | син-ихъ, [sɨɲɪx]   | As Masc.                  | As Masc.        |

## 133. DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

## I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

## FIRST PERSON.

## SECOND PERSON.

| Case. | Singular.               | Plural.                | Singular.                 | Plural.                |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| N.    | я, [ja]                 | мы, [m <sup>wt</sup> ] | ты, [tɨ]                  | вы, [v <sup>wt</sup> ] |
| G.    | меня, [mɨɲá]            | насъ, [nas]            | тебя, [tɨbjá]             | васъ, [vas]            |
| D.    | мнѣ, [mɲɛ]              | намъ, [nam]            | тебѣ, [tɨbjɛ]             | вамъ, [vam]            |
| A.    | =Genitive.              | =Genitive.             | =Genitive.                | =Genitive.             |
| I.    | мною, -ой, [mnóju, -óɨ] | нами, [námɨ]           | тобою, -ой, [tabóju, -óɨ] | вами, [vámɨ]           |
| P.    | мнѣ, [mɲɛ]              | насъ, [nas]            | тебѣ, [tɨbjɛ]             | васъ, [vas]            |

## THIRD PERSON.

| Case. | Singular.       |                     | Plural.                            |
|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| N.    | онъ, [on]       | она, [aná]          | они, [anɨ], онѣ, [anɛ], они, [anɨ] |
| G.    | его, [jɛvó]     | ея, [jɛjó]          | ихъ, [jix]                         |
| D.    | ему, [jɛmú]     | ей, [jeɨ]           | имъ, [jim]                         |
| A.    | =Genitive.      | ее, [jɛjó]          | =Genitive.                         |
| I.    | имъ, [jim]      | ею, ей, [jéju, jeɨ] | ими, [ímɨ]                         |
| P.    | (н)емъ, [(ɲ)om] | (н)ей, [(ɲ)jeɨ]     | (н)ихъ, [(ɲ)ix]                    |

## II. INTERROGATIVE-RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. кто, [kto], who.

что, [što], what, which.

| Case. | Singular (only). |               |
|-------|------------------|---------------|
| N.    | кто, [kto]       | что, [što]    |
| G.    | кого, [kavó]     | чего, [tʃevó] |
| D.    | кому, [kamú]     | чему, [tʃemú] |
| A.    | =Genitive.       | =Nominative.  |
| I.    | кѣмъ, [kɛm]      | чѣмъ, [tʃɛm]  |
| P.    | комъ, [kom]      | чемъ, [tʃom]  |

2. чей, [tʃɛi], чья, [tʃja], чье, [tʃjo], whose.

| Case. | Singular.       |                           | Plural.          |
|-------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| N.    | чей, [tʃɛi]     | чья, [tʃja]               | чьи, [tʃji]      |
| G.    | чьего, [tʃjevó] | чьей, [tʃjei]             | чьихъ, [tʃjix]   |
| D.    | чьему, [tʃjemú] | чьей, [tʃjei]             | чьимъ, [tʃjim]   |
| A.    | =Nom. or Gen.   | чью, [tʃju]               | =Nom. or Gen.    |
| I.    | чьимъ, [tʃjim]  | чьего, -ей, [tʃjéju, -ej] | чьими, [tʃjimjɪ] |
| P.    | чьемъ, [tʃjom]  | чьей, [tʃjei]             | чьихъ, [tʃjix]   |

## III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. ТОГЪ, [tot], *m.*, та, [ta], *f.*, то, [to], *n.*, that.

| Case. | Singular.    |                       |          | Plural.       |
|-------|--------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|
| N.    | тогъ, [tot]  | та, [ta]              | то, [to] | тѣ, [tɛ]      |
| G.    | того, [tavó] | той, [toi]            | As Masc. | тѣхъ, [tɛx]   |
| D.    | тому, [tamú] | той, [toi]            | As Masc. | тѣмъ, [tɛm]   |
| A.    | Nom. or Gen. | ту, [tu]              | =Nom.    | =Nom. or Gen. |
| I.    | тѣмъ, [tɛm]  | тою, той, [tóju, -oi] | As Masc. | тѣми, [tɛmʲɪ] |
| P.    | томъ, [tom]  | той, [toi]            | As Masc. | тѣхъ, [tɛx]   |

2. ЭТОГЪ, [étot], *m.*, эта, [étə], *f.*, это, [étə], *n.*, this.

| Case. | Singular.      |                         |            | Plural.         |
|-------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| N.    | этогъ, [étot]  | эта, [étə]              | это, [étə] | эти, [étɪ]      |
| G.    | этого, [étavə] | этой, [étəi]            | As Masc.   | этихъ, [étɪx]   |
| D.    | этому, [étəmu] | этой, [étəi]            | As Masc.   | этимъ, [étɪm]   |
| A.    | Nom. or Gen.   | эту, [étu]              | =Nom.      | =Nom. or Gen.   |
| I.    | этимъ, [étɪm]  | этою, -ой, [étəju, -əi] | As Masc.   | этими, [étɪmʲɪ] |
| P.    | этомъ, [étəm]  | этой, [étəi]            | As Masc.   | этихъ, [étɪx]   |

## IV. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

## 1.

| Case. | Singular.       |                          |             | Plural.          |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| N.    | мой, [moj]      | моя, [majá]              | мое, [majó] | мои, [maj]       |
| G.    | моего, [majevó] | моей, [majéi]            | As Masc.    | моихъ, [majx]    |
| D.    | моему, [majemú] | моей, [majéi]            | As Masc.    | моимъ, [majím]   |
| A.    | =Nom. or Gen.   | мою, [majú]              | Nom.        | Nom. or Gen.     |
| I.    | моимъ, [majím]  | моею, -ей, [majéju, -éi] | As Masc.    | моими, [majímjɪ] |
| P.    | моемъ, [majóm]  | моей, [majéi]            | As Masc.    | моихъ, [majx]    |

## 2.

| Case. | Singular.        |                           |              | Plural.           |
|-------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| N.    | нашъ, [naʃ]      | наша, [náʃə]              | наше, [náʃə] | наши, [náʃi]      |
| G.    | нашего, [náʃevə] | нашей, [náʃéi]            | As Masc.     | нашихъ, [náʃəx]   |
| D.    | нашему, [náʃemɪ] | нашей, [náʃéi]            | As Masc.     | нашимъ, [náʃəm]   |
| A.    | =Nom. or Gen.    | нашу, [náʃu]              | Nom.         | Nom. or Gen.      |
| I.    | нашимъ, [náʃəm]  | нашею, -ей, [náʃéju, -éi] | As Masc.     | нашими, [náʃəmjɪ] |
| P.    | нашемъ, [náʃəm]  | нашей, [náʃéi]            | As Masc.     | нашихъ, [náʃəx]   |



## V. DEFINITE PRONOUN.

1. весь, [vʲesʲ], вся, [fʲsa], все, [fʲso], all, whole.

| Case. | Singular.       |                          |             | Plural.          |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| N.    | весь, [vʲesʲ]   | вся, [fʲsa]              | все, [fʲso] | всѣ, [fʲse]      |
| G.    | всего, [fʲsɛvó] | всей, [fʲsej]            | As Masc.    | всѣхъ, [fʲsɛx]   |
| D.    | всему, [fʲsɛmú] | всей, [fʲsej]            | As Masc.    | всѣмъ, [fʲsɛm]   |
| A.    | =Nom. or Gen.   | всю, [fʲsu]              | Nom.        | Nom. or Gen.     |
| I.    | всѣмъ, [fʲsɛm]  | всею, -ей, [fʲséju, -ej] | As Masc.    | всѣми, [fʲsɛmʲi] |
| P.    | всемъ, [fʲsɛm]  | всей, [fʲsej]            | As Masc.    | всѣхъ, [fʲsɛx]   |

## 134. DECLENSION OF NUMERALS.

1. Ordinal numerals are declined like adjectives (see 132).

2. Cardinal numerals 5-20, as well as 30, are declined like the feminine nouns in -ь (see лошадь, Section 130); 50-80 being compounds of пять, шесть, etc., and десять (the old genitive plural of десять) have both parts declined, *e.g.* N. пятьдесятъ; G. пятидесяти; I. пятьюдесятью, etc.

3. Одинъ, одна, одно are declined from the common stem одн-, and follow этотъ, эта, это (see Section 133, III. 2), except in the feminine plural, which has the nominative однѣ and retains the ѣ throughout, *e.g.* G. однѣхъ; D. однѣмъ, etc.

4. Два (*m.* and *n.*), двѣ (*f.*), 'two,' are declined as follows: G. двухъ; D. двумъ; Acc.=Nom. or Gen.; I. двумя; P. двухъ.

5. Три, 'three,' and четы́ре, 'four,' are declined as follows:—

G. трехъ, четырехъ, [trɔx, t͡ʂɪtʲɪrɔx].

D. тремъ, четыремъ, [trɔm, t͡ʂɪtʲɪrɔm].

A. =Nominative or Genitive.

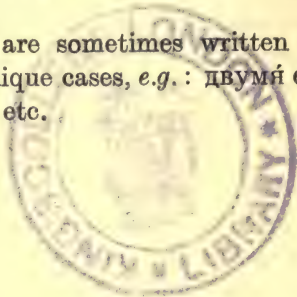
I. тремя, четырьмя, [trɛmjá, t͡ʂɪtʲɪrmjá].

P. трехъ, четырехъ, [trɔx, t͡ʂɪtʲɪrɔx].

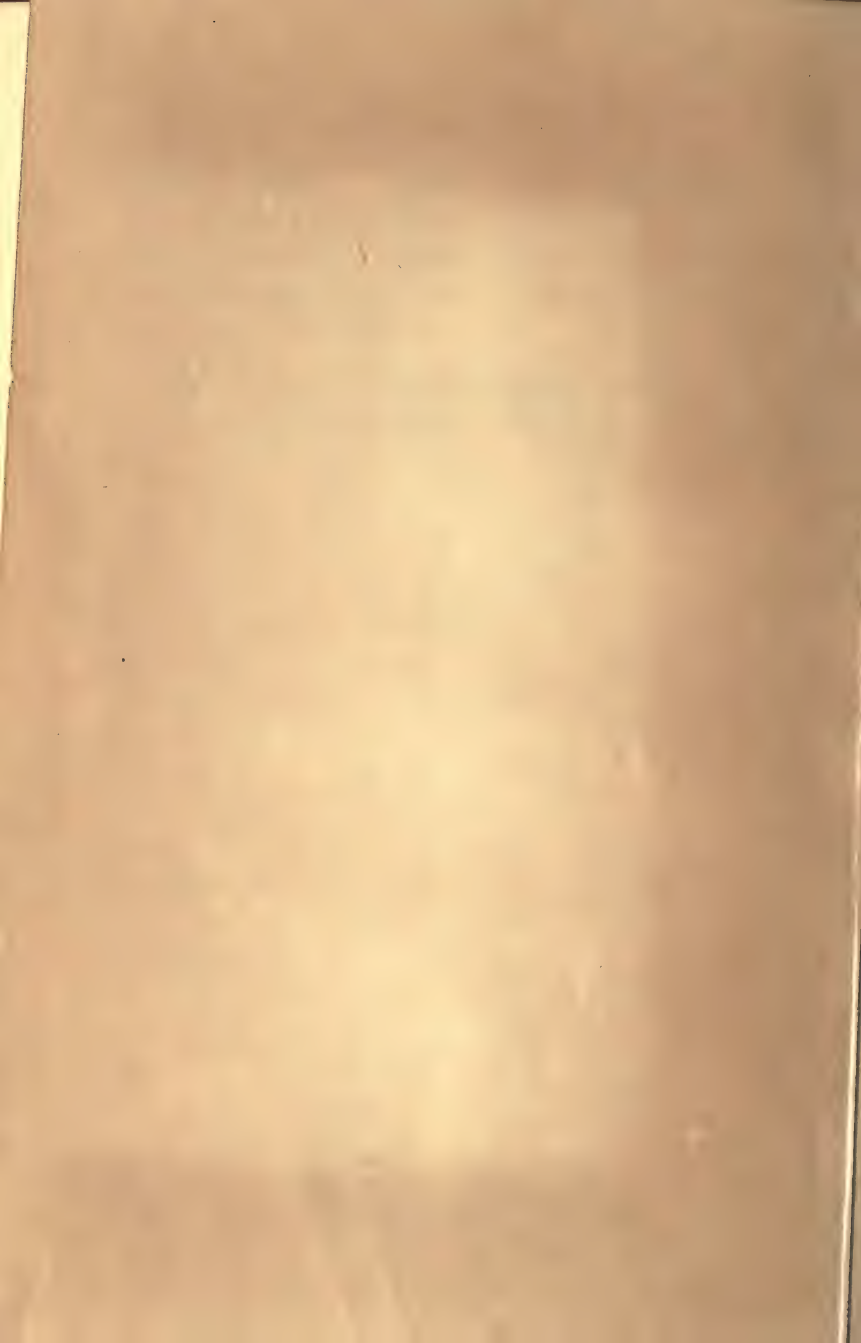
6. Сорокъ (40) and сто (100) have one common form сорока́ and ста, respectively, for all oblique cases. The plural forms of сто are found with compound numerals, such as двѣ́сти, трѣ́ста, четы́реста, пять-со́тъ, and so on, and they are as follows: G. сотъ; D. стамъ; I. ста́ми; P. стахъ, *e.g.* :—

|       |             |             |             |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| N.-A. | двѣсти,     | триста,     | пятьсотъ.   |
| G.    | двухсотъ,   | трѣхсотъ,   | пятисотъ.   |
| D.    | двумстамъ,  | трѣмстамъ,  | пятистамъ.  |
| I.    | двумястами, | тремястами, | пятьюстами. |
| P.    | двухстахъ,  | трѣхстахъ,  | пятистахъ.  |

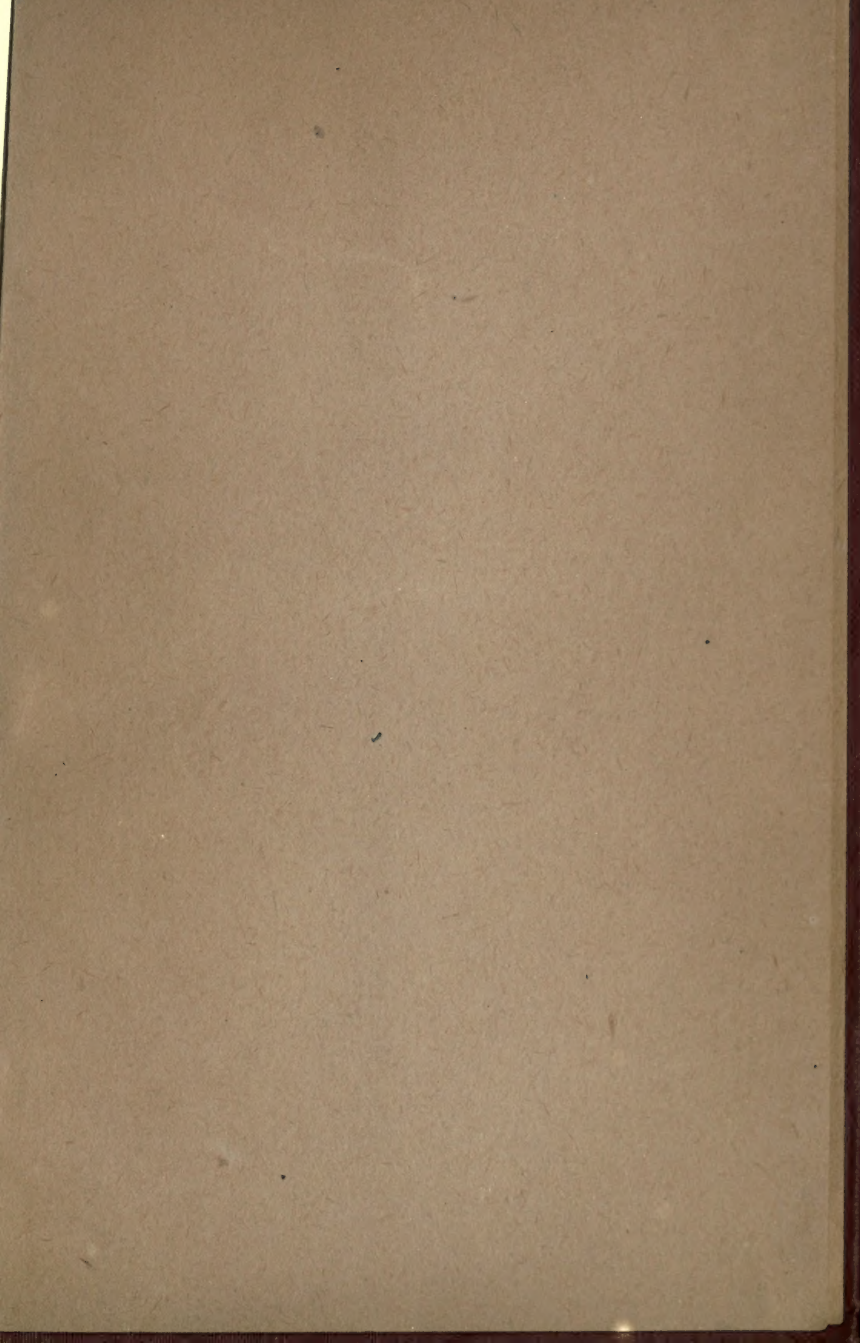
*Note.*—These are sometimes written separately in the oblique cases, *e.g.* : двумѣстами ; трѣхъ сотъ ; etc.













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